The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3871. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill.

The Commutation Fixed at $300, to Exempt for One Year.

Discussion on the Resolution to Sell Surplus Gold.

Another Monopoly Combination Against the Revenue Bill.

The Holders of Petroleum Protest Against the Tax.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Senator Sumner's completed report on the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and the legalization of the Emancipation Proclamation was read in committee to-day and accepted, with hardly a word of dissent from either Senators BUCKALEW or CARLILE. It will be presented to the Senate on Monday.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION IN LEE'S ARMY.

Several hundred copies of the President's Amnesty Proclamation have been sent into Lee's army within a week past. The effect is already perceptible in the increased numbers of deserters. The proclamation hereafter will be systematically shoved through the picket lines.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE ON MR. LINCOLN.

The Lower House of the California Legislature has adopted the Senate's resolution in favor of Mr. LINCOLN's renomination.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

In the list of nominations of Dec. 21, sent into the Senate, are the names of five Lieutenants for Brigadier-Generals—all regulars.

PETROLEUM TAX—ANOTHER PRESSURE.

The Ways and Means Committee will not decide the petroleum question before the latter part of next week. An immense pressure, succeeding the recent whisky hydraulic pressure, is being brought to bear on the committee to effect the remission of the tax on the crude article.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL—REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill made a report to-day, agreeing upon the main features of the Senate bill, with amendments and the substitution of a few sections of the House bill. The commutation at $300 is retained, and a compromise is made in limiting the exemption thereby to one year. The exemption of high officials in the Senate bill is stricken out, leaving as the only chance exemp, the mentally and physically and sole children to the field or honorably discharged. If the quota be not filled in any district by one draft, another is to be made until the army shall be obtained. The section authorizing the Secretary of war to assign drafted persons with religious scruples against bearing arms to hospital duty or taking care of freedmen, is reported with a proviso confining such provision to those whose depositions to conscient with their conscientious scruples against bearing arms. The House provision for the drafting of colored men is retained, with the essential modification that when the slave of a loyal master is drafted and mustered into the service, thereupon such slave shall be free, and the master shall be paid the bounty of $300, in the place of its being paid to the master on his freeing the person. It was held by the committee that he must not be a slave a moment after enlisting. It is understood that this is the disputed point upon which a contest is expected to-morrow. The report is signed by Messrs. WILSON, FESSENDEN and GRIMES on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. SCHENCK and DUNNE, of the House of Representatives. Mr. KERMAN does not concur in it. The Houses have not yet taken definite action on the report of the Committee of Conference.

THE CAPTURE OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the Anglo rebel steamer *Cumberland*, on the 5th inst., by the United States steamer *De Soto*. Her cargo consists largely of arms and munitions of war, and it is confidently stated that the vessel was intended to become a rebel privateer. She arrived at Havana, late last September, and commenced making extensive alterations. She sailed on the 21st of January, but was obliged to run into Mariel by one of our gunboats. She sailed again on the 3d inst., intending to run the blockade of Mobile. The *De Soto* captured her after a chase of less than two hours. She is of about 700 tons burden, and is reported to be fast.

CANADIAN POSTAGE.

The Post-office Department of Canada having, on the ground of uniformity, consented to so modify the postal arrangement between the United States and Canada of 1851 as to establish a uniform postage for letters of ten cents, the single rate between Canada and all parts of the United States, it is ordered by Postmaster-General BLAIR that in future the prepaid postage charge upon all letters between Canada and any part of the United States shall be ten cents, the single rate for half an ounce or under, pre-payment optional, without regard to difference of distance or route of conveyance.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the nomination of HORACE SAYRE, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain; and CHARLES HUTCHINS, of Oregon, to be Indian Agent for the Territory of Idaho.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

MAY OF BELLIGERENCE.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented a petition from citizens of New-York, praying for the establishment of the pay of all soldiers in the army, without regard to color. Ordered to lie on the table.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. POMEROY, of Ohio, (Union, from the Agricultural Committee, submitted a bill, accompanied by a report, to encourage immigration. Ordered to be printed.

This bill creates a Commissioner of Immigration as an officer in the Department of State, at a salary of $2,500, to be assisted by one clerk of the first class and one of inferior class. He shall collect information of the soil, climate, mineral resources, agricultural products, rates of wages, prices of labor, means of communication, and the wants and resources of immigrants of the United States. He shall distribute through Europe, in a cheap and popular form, 50,000 copies of printing which shall not exceed 100,000 in one year. Correspondence with Consuls is required. He shall furnish immigrants with passage to the United States. An employment office is to be established in New-York, under charge of a superintendent, with a salary of $1,500, who shall provide suitable places for the transaction of business, and no fees shall be taken in money nor bounties paid to any for aid in immigration. The President is also authorized to appoint another Superintendent in New-Orleans.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) by unanimous consent presented the report of the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved that the report be printed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) thought this an unusual course.

Mr. WILSON had not heard of such a precedent before on a conference report.

The yeas and nays were demanded on a motion to print, and the vote resulted 11 yeas against 13 nays.

The Clerk suspended the reading of the report.

On a motion of Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) to reconsider the vote by which the motion to print had been rejected, the motion was carried and the consideration of the subject postponed until to-morrow, when the report will be printed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS.

This being the day set apart for the consideration of the business of the District of Columbia, it was ordered that the Mayors of Georgetown and Washington be admitted to the floor.

Numerous bills, relating exclusively to the District, were, on motion of Mr. GRIMES, called up and passed. Among them was a bill for the education of youths outside of the limits of Washington and Georgetown.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) introduced the following joint resolutions:

Be it resolved, &c.—First, that the Provost-Marshal-General be and he is hereby directed to enlist such persons as may desire to enter the naval service of the United States, under such rules and regulations as may be given by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, which enlistments shall be credited to the appropriate district; provided, nevertheless, that inasmuch as persons enlisted in the naval service receive prize money, persons so enlisting shall not be entitled to receive any bounty upon their enlistment.

Second—That the President of the United States may, whenever in his judgment the public service requires, authorize and direct the transfer of persons who have been employed in service and are now enlisted in regiments for land service, from such regiments to the naval service upon such terms and according to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe; provided, nevertheless, that the number of transfers from any company or regiment shall not be so great as to reduce such company or regiment below the minimum of strength required by the regulations of the military service; and provided further that such sum as may have been paid to persons so transferred as bounty for enlistment in the military service, shall be transferred from the recruiting fund of the naval service to the credit of the proper appropriation for the land service.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the following amendment was added:

Be it further Resolved, That there shall be paid to each enlisted able or ordinary seaman hereafter enlisted into the naval service an advance of three months' pay as a bounty to be refunded to the Treasury from any prize money to which such enlisted seaman may be entitled.

The joint resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. CONNESS explained that the joint resolution gives discretionary power to the President to transfer seamen enlisted in the army to the navy, and to make up crews for ships-of-war to be sent to the Pacific coast. The Navy Department were ready to send ships to the Pacific coast for its protection, but by reason of the great bounties paid to the soldiers the Navy Department could not get sailors, and this provision was to meet this difficulty, and to enable the Government to send such a fleet to the Pacific, as well as give it ample protection against any attack.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. LANE, of Indiana, went into Executive Session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

ARSENAL AT ROCK ISLAND.

The House passed the bill providing for the Government obtaining possession from private owners of Rock Island, Illinois, on which to erect an arsenal as heretofore provided by law.

CONCERNING LUNATICS.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill, which passed, enabling commissioners or guardians of lunatics, appointed in the several States or foreign countries, to act within the District of Columbia.

GOLD TO BE A LEGAL TENDER IN SPECIFIC CONTRACTS.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, providing that whenever special or express contract has been made since the 1st of January, 1862, or shall hereafter be made, upon the deposit or loan of gold, for the payment of such loan or deposit in gold, nothing shall be a legal tender for the discharge of such contract, or for any judgment rendered thereon, but gold, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

VETERAN VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, to organize a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers.

THE SALE OF THE SURPLUS GOLD.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) called the attention of the House to the necessity of some immediate disposition of the joint resolution sought to be reported yesterday, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold on hand at his pleasure. The mere proposition has unsettled the market of New-York. It has deranged the basis of commercial transactions. It has deranged our exchange and the value of commodities, and he had been appealed to by leading bankers to have some disposition made of the subject.

There being no objection, Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time to sell, at his discretion, the gold in the Treasury over and above the amount which in his opinion may be necessary to pay the interest on the public debt and for other purposes.

Mr. HOOPER explained the resolution, and said that on Saturday last, as he understood, the amount of gold on hand was $16,000,000, and of this sum $13,000,000 were in the Sub-Treasury in New-York. The estimates from now to July 1 will increase this amount by from $16,000,000 to $18,000,000, making at the latter period, $27,000,000. The requirements for gold from now until July 1 to make payments of interest on the public debt, will be less than $24,000,000, which will leave an excess of from $11,000,000 to $12,000,000, which may be disposed of. The gentlemen from Ohio (Mr. COX) had asked, "What would be the effect of giving the proposed authority to the Secretary of the Treasury?" This was rather difficult to answer, and he should refer to two effects or things by way of illustration. Gentlemen might remember that the other day reference was made to a letter from Mr. LAMAR, in which he advises his rebel friends to get up the price of gold as the true way of attacking our Government. He (HOOPER) thought the effect of this resolution would be rather to discourage the plans of those gentlemen who are disposed to follow Mr. LAMAR's suggestion, as it would be impossible for them to effect their object when the Secretary of the Treasury exercises the authority now sought to be conferred.

Mr. PETTIBONE, of Ohio, (Dem.,) differed from his colleagues on the Committee of Ways and Means. The passage of the resolution would be very unfortunate. The Secretary of the Treasury now has power to buy gold when he thinks it necessary, and this resolution proposed to give him pow to sell—thus giving him power to control the money market whenever he thinks proper. Beside, the amount of gold was so comparatively small, that it would afford but little, if any, relief to the Government.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, inquired "Whether anybody knew what was the desire of the Secretary of the Treasury on this subject. The Secretary had neither communicated with the committee or with Congress, as to the propriety of conferring this additional power of selling gold."

Mr. PETTIBONE, resuming, said that he would not intrust this delicate power to a single head of a department. He did not intend to say an unkind word derogatory to the Secretary, but he repeated, he would not trust any officer with the power to buy and sell gold—thus giving him an opportunity to raise or depress the market in that particular. Within the next four months there is to be an interest on the public debt a greater amount of gold than we now have on hand. What was now proposed was a transaction in which no man would engage who managed his own private affairs.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) showed that our imports largely exceeded our exports, the former making extensive drains upon the specie of the country. We had become so extravagant, owing to the encumbrance of paper money, that the agriculturists have almost ceased to labor, while nearly everybody is attempting to speculate, and are deserting their farms and overpopulating our cities. We should not, by such an expedient as is now proposed, cut loose from our anchor—the basis of the credit of the Government—and throw all our gold upon the market in order to buy paper. He repeated that the curse of the country was the over-importation of luxuries, such as silks, satins and cashmere shawls, and if gold would rise high enough to stop importations, it would be the greatest blessing of which we could have any conception. He argued that the public faith is solemnly pledged to devote the receipts of gold in the payment of the interest on the Public Debt. Here was the issue of 1864. If there were a surplus of specie in the Treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury, if he will, anticipate the payment of the interest on the National Debt falling due in July next. The President has the sword and, through the Secretary of the Treasury, the purse, and he, therefore, stands forth the impersonation of despotism, if he chooses to exercise it. The Secretary of the Treasury has the manufacture and disposition of thousands of millions in paper money. He believed that the Secretary was an honest and upright man, but never in the whole course of his public life had he seen an officer more surrounded with thieves and robbers. He could name a dozen whose standing was such that neither Republicans or Democrats would trust them with their private affairs, and now the proposition is to give the Secretary of the Treasury power over the money market of the country. Let us hold fast to the specie basis.

Mr. SCHENCK, of New-York, (Dem.,) maintained that the House itself, with great unanimity, should have originated a bill requesting and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to use the gold accumulating in the Treasury beyond its requirements, and not have waited for the Secretary to intimate a wish for it. He said that the Government was hoarding gold from necessity, because there was no legal way of parting with it. In consequence of the interest on the funded debt, gold was daily becoming more scarce—so scarce that the large transactions caused by the Customs, by the export demand, by contracts maturing in Wall-street on the Stock Exchange, through sterling exchange transactions, by the gold room transactions, and through the traffic at the hotels, were tending to enhance its value, and consequently the value of all other necessaries of life. It was simply a question as to whether the Government should continue to occupy this position, or whether they should be empowered to sell at the market price all the gold that it did not require for the special purposes indicated by the laws. He believed that the Secretary of the Treasury would use the power with wisdom, that all his efforts looked in that direction, and that the House had no good reason to doubt that he would continue to manage his department in the same way. He regarded the question as purely one of interest to all classes of the community, and the necessities of the nation, and not in any way political, and he should govern his vote accordingly.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) made an estimate as to the receipts into the Treasury. They were at the rate of $400,000 a day. In July next $22,500,000 are to be paid out in coin, and that was every dollar which the Government was pledged to pay on the first of that month. There would then remain a surplus, on the basis of the present receipts, greatly exceeding the estimates. There would be $40,500,000 in gold in the Treasury on the 1st of July, and there was no doubt in the minds of the Secretary of the Treasury that he could meet the public obligations. It was true, the resolution gives the Secretary the discretion to sell, but this was absolutely necessary to render the measure effective.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) would ask whether the Secretary has not already disposed of gold as proposed in this resolution. He understood that the Secretary had heretofore thrown gold in the market.

Mr. KASSON asked Mr. ELDRIDGE to give his authority. He did not believe it.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland (Union,) said the Secretary told him that not one dollar had been disposed of contrary to law.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts (Union,) was understood to make a similar statement.

Mr. ELDRIDGE thought he learned so from the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. HOOPER.)

Mr. HOOPER replied that if the gentleman got such an impression, he misunderstood him.

Mr. KASSON concluded his remarks, and regarded the passage of the resolution as necessary to enable the Secretary to check gold speculations.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Indiana (Dem.,) said he was in favor of the restoration of the Government. At all events, one way to put an end to the war was by the brave arm and sword. Another way was to concede all the rebels ask, and to say they were right and the Northern people wrong. Another way was to new fall back on the specie basis in the payment of our debts and obligations. That would end the war. But his opposition to this resolution was on a different ground. He had no disposition to quarrel with the Government. It did not come into power by the aid of his vote, but a quarrel with the Government was to help to paralyze its arm. He was opposed to the resolution because its passage would involve a violation of public faith. It would turn the Treasurer's office into a great broker's shop. He offered an amendment in the form of a proviso that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not sell any gold under this act without the advice and consent of the other Executive Departments of the Government, and that the operations of this act shall cease at the expiration of one year.

Mr. COX modified an amendment, which he offered at an early stage of the proceedings, so as to read:

Provided, that before any such sale shall take place, at least five days public notice shall be given of the time and place for receiving bids; and provided further, that the Secretary of the Treasury may, if he deems it for the interest of the Treasury, withdraw from the market any gold offered at any time before a bid is actually accepted.

Mr. COX said he learned that fifteen millions more were required to pay the interest on the public debt than would be received from customs. If the gold was sold, it would have to be bought back again.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said he did not expect the discussion would last all day. He found that the merchants of New-York did not desire relief, and that, according to their representatives, they would rather be ground between the upper and nether millstones. Three important amendments had been offered which it might be better to incorporate in this resolution in some shape; and therefore he moved to recommit the resolution, with leave to report to-morrow.

This was agreed to.

TAXES ON GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The House passed a bill appropriating $25,000 to pay taxes on Government lands in the West.

BOUNTY TO NINE MONTHS' MEN.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution explanatory of certain acts of Congress. He explained that many petitions had been sent hither from several of the States, and, under the instructions of the Committee on Military Affairs, he had reported the resolution. Under the acts referred to, the President had called out the militia for nine months, and a large number had received the $25 bounty. The resolution simply explained that others might also receive that amount. It was an act of justice to the soldiers.

The joint resolution was passed.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a bureau for Freedmen's affairs.

Mr. COLE, of California, spoke in favor of the measure, and of the employment of negro soldiers, thus strengthening the national arm to crush the rebellion.

Without further proceedings, at 4½ o'clock, the House adjourned.

The Arabia.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, having been ordered, will not reach the port until Friday morning.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Conflicting Reports about Johnston's Army—Non-Combatants to Leave Mobile—Loss of Blockade-runner Denbigh.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The *Gazette's* Chattanooga dispatch says the information from the rebel army is contradictory. Some declare that JOHNSTON's entire force is around Dalton, others say large portions, including the artillery, at Kingston, have gone to reinforce LONGSTREET. JOHN MORGAN is said to be in the vicinity of Dalton with a considerable cavalry force preparing for a raid.

Gen. WARD, of Alabama, has telegraphed to the citizens of Selma to prepare to receive non-combatants from Mobile, as that place was soon to be attacked by the Federals.

The steamer *Denbigh* was lost recently while attempting to run the blockade from Mobile.

The Mobile papers think SHERMAN's plan is to penetrate to Central Alabama, and thus compel the evacuation of Mobile.

There are no indications in the news reports that GRANT is preparing for active operations.

RAISING OF THE BLOCKADE.

The Port of Brownsville, Texas, Conditionally Opened to Commercial Intercourse.

By the President of the United States,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By my Proclamation of the nineteenth April, 1861, the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas were, for reasons therein set forth, placed under blockade; and whereas the port of Brownsville, in the District of Brazos Santiago, in the State of Texas, has since been blockaded, but as the blockade of said port may now be safely released, with advantage to the interests of commerce; now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July, 1861, entitled "An Act further to Provide for the Collection of Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said port of Brownsville shall so far cease, and determine, from and after this date, that commercial intercourse with said port, except as to persons, things and information hereinafter specified, may from and after this date be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and, until the rebellion shall have been suppressed, to such orders as may be promulgated by the General commanding the Department, or by an officer duly authorized by him, and commanding at said port. This proclamation does not authorize or allow the shipment or conveyance of persons in, or intending to enter, the service of the insurgents, or of things or information intended for their use, or for their aid or comfort; nor except upon the permission of the Secretary of War, or some officer duly authorized by him, of the following prohibited articles, namely: cannon, mortars, firearms, pistols, bombs, grenades, powder, saltpetre, sulphur, balls, bullets, pikes, swords, boarding caps, (always excepting the quantity of the said articles which may be necessary for the defence of the ship and those who compose the crew,) saddles, bridles, cartridge-bag materials, percussion and other caps, clothing adapted for uniforms, sailcloth of all kinds, hemp and cordage, intoxicating drinks, other than beer and light native wines.

To vessels clearing from foreign ports, and destined to the port of Brownsville, opened by this proclamation, licenses will be granted by the Consuls of the United States, upon satisfactory evidence that the vessels so licensed will convey no persons, property or information, excepted or prohibited above, either to or from the said port; which licenses shall be exhibited to the Collector of said port immediately on arrival, and if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade. And on leaving said port, every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the Collector of the Customs according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of said conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privilege of entering the United States during the war for any purpose whatever. In all respects except as herein specified, the existing blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established and maintained, nor is it relaxed by this proclamation, except in regard to the port to which relaxation is or has been expressly applied.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President—

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Great Fire in Gloucester, Mass.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Feb. 18.

A fire broke out in Sawyer's Block at 3 o'clock this morning, and it is estimated that seventy-five buildings were destroyed. It has swept Front-street entirely on both sides, and is still raging furiously. Some eight or ten buildings have been blown up to stop it. The engines cannot be worked, it is so cold, and the men are used up. Among the buildings destroyed is the telegraph office.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A steam fire-engine from Salem has arrived, and commenced playing on the flames.

About 70 buildings thus far have been destroyed, including the Bank of Cape Ann. The contents of the latter were saved.

One vessel has also been burned.

The flames spread east and west, taking everything in their path, even down to the very waters' edge.

The engines are all frozen up, and it is almost next to impossible to work them.

The streets are full of movables, and the scene presented is one of indescribable confusion.

There are but few more wooden buildings left to burn, and it is confidently hoped that the flames will be got under control before they reach the brick blocks.

No estimate of the loss can be made at this time.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The fire is nearly subdued. Fifty stores, the Advertiser office, the Town Clerk's office, the Magnetic Telegraph office, and three lawyers' offices, the Freemasons' lodge, and 15 dwellings are burned. Forty families are homeless.

The Post-office and Custom-house stayed the fire in one direction.

It is difficult to estimate the loss, which cannot fall short of $400,000. The Haverhill, Home, Hartford, Springfield, and numerous other Insurance offices are sufferers.

Owing to the absence of vessels, the loss of shipping is trifling.

The arrival of the steam fire engine from Salem was most opportune.

The telegraph lines are being operated from a building overlooking the ruins, which cover half of the principal streets and wharves of the town.

Wrath of a Newspaper Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

THEODORE BARNARD, the correspondent of the Associated Press with the Army of the Potomac, died this afternoon at Georgetown.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Steamships Creole, Havana and Continental.

Progress of the Political Canvass in Louisiana.

AMUSEMENTS AT NEW-ORLEANS

Operations of the Blockading Squadron Off Mobile.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA AND ST. DOMINGO

By the arrival, last evening, of the steamship *Havana* from New-Orleans, on the 9th inst., and the steamship *Creole*, from the same place, on the 11th we are in possession of our files and correspondence, being four days later than our previous dates.

It is reported that nearly a mile of the grand levee at Points Coupee recently fell into the Mississippi River. This levee has heretofore protected all of Southwestern Louisiana from overflow, and its importance to the preservation of that section need not be dwelt upon. It is stated that the levees for some distance above and below Baton Rouge are easily out of repair, and there is a general apprehension that when the Spring rise comes an overflow of all the low lands in the State will ensue.

BENJAMIN HOYT, of Massachusetts, had been appointed Acting Mayor of New-Orleans.

Our thanks are due Mr. MALLORY, Purser of the *Creole*, and Mr. BURRAS, Purser of the *Havana*, for favors.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Coming Election—Gen. BANKS' New Order No. 23—Capt. Stephen Hoyt the New Mayor—Amusements in New-Orleans—Mardi Gras—Reopening of the St. Charles Theatre—Arrival at Havana—Blockade-Runners—Spain and the Dominican—Trade in Havana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1864.

THE COMING ELECTION.

I see the New-York papers are full of comments upon the recent proclamation of Gen. BANKS, and the coming election of Governor, and other civil officers, for the State of Louisiana. Well they may be; for a more important event—considering the present political position of this State—never yet engaged the attention of the country or taxed the energies of our statesmen. But if the proclamation of Gen. BANKS, under date of Jan. 11, aroused the attention of the North, it will be as nothing compared to the effect produced by his more recent Order No. 23, under date of Feb. 8, in which he enters at length into the labor system of Louisiana, and lays down the fullest and most comprehensive rules for the future relations of labor and capital toward each other throughout the State.

In this respect, this order will doubtless be considered one of the ablest and most far-reaching documents that have ever been penned during this war; and it loses none of its merits when we come to consider the vast amount of conflicting interests which had to be reconciled, the difficulties yet sleeping in the womb of the future which had to be anticipated and provided against, the delicacy which had to be used in handling a subject, wherein so much was to be done in justice to and for the amelioration of a down-trodden race on the one hand, and so much prejudice on the part of the white races to be allayed on the other. Gen. BANKS has managed this with the skill of a master. While providing for every possible contingency to insure everlasting freedom to the colored people of Louisiana, and for gradually inducting them to that higher state of civilization from which they have hitherto been violently withheld; he, on the other hand, prevents the possibility of any of those irregularities which might naturally be expected from too sudden a transition from a state of Slavery to one of freedom, by making labor, to an extent, compulsory. In other words, while securing for labor its full rights and privileges, he takes care that it shall be remembered that capital has also its rights and privileges; or, to borrow the General's own terse expression, his system "protects labor by enforcing the performance of its duty, and it will assist capital by compelling just contributions to the demands of the Government."

There seems to be but one opinion down here among all classes of people, respecting that portion of Order No. 23 devoted to the question between labor and capital; for even those who would still cling to the hope of ever seeing Slavery reinstated in Louisiana, begin now to see that all such dreams are futile, and in their hearts rejoice to find any effective means taken toward that new state of things that they would gladly welcome as a just accompli, though pride, prejudice, and a thousand other unconquerable motives prevent them yet from taking any active part in a revolution that they, nevertheless, well know to be inevitable. But, while I speak so freely of the universal satisfaction here respecting the laws laid down by the Commanding-General for the guidance of labor and capital, it would be absolutely false in me to assert that the same feeling prevails respecting that portion of Order No. 23 which touches a totally different question—that of the mode of proceeding to form a civil government for Louisiana.

The two last clauses of the order—the 24th and 25th—will be found to relate exclusively to the restoration of civil government in Louisiana; and in these two clauses some one or two passages of novel and startling phraseology. But it is not by the language in which these phrases are couched that so much sensation has been created, as by the undisguised and insolent efforts being made by some of the supporters of one of the candidates for Governorship, to prove that the election of a certain individual—Hon. MICHAEL HAHN—is a foregone conclusion; that open hostility to him is the hostility which is said, in the order, "cannot be permitted;" and that not to vote for him will be counted as the "indifference" which people are told "will be treated as crime"—the "faction" which they are also told will be treated as "treason." The result is, I am sorry to say, a fearful split among the Unionists of Louisiana; a split which will only go on widening from day to day—no matter how seemingly smoothly the chariots may travel upon the Commanding-General's car, in his wisdom, discovery doubtless of unlocking the false hope under which Louisiana politicians have too well succeeded in blinding into the minds of those directly of the national Government, of all classes and shades of political opinion.

A NEW PAPER.

A successor to Capt. HOYT, as Mayor of this city, in this day publicly announced in the person of Capt. HOYT. The selection is a good one, for Capt. HOYT comes recommended by antecedents of the highest character, as a gentleman of enlarged acquaintance, unblemished honor, and an affability of manners that has endeared him to all who have become personally acquainted with him. He is a native of Salem, Massachusetts; was appointed Captain and Commissary by President POLK, in 1847, after filling a judicial position at Matamoras during the Mexican war, and at the time of his settling in St. Louis, where he went into business under the well-known firm of HOYT, GRAMMY & Co. At St. Louis he became City Comptroller, and afterward Mayor, after running independently against HOWARD WETHAM, the American candidate, and LUCIEN V. BOGY, the Democratic one. Capt. HOYT, therefore, brings to his position not only the highest personal qualifications, but an enlarged experience with the very kind of duties now intrusted to him. I hope and believe that they will be exercised with that wisdom, consideration and impartiality so essentially requisite in the present transitional state of society in this department.

AMUSEMENTS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. BANKS is showing great tact in the manner in which he is endeavoring to win over the populace, finally and considerate attention to their peculiar customs and fancies, wherever they can be indulged without militating against healthy authority. I wrote you recently respecting a grand promenade concert, which took place at the new French Opera House. Another one takes place to-night, even more brilliant than the last, and to terminate—as I understand, at fashionable dancing. How far the people will respond to these efforts to gratify them in the present bitter and troubled condition of the public mind with regard to political matters remains to be seen; but these attempts are none the less commendable, and cannot, I think, but prove highly beneficial.

Beside this promenade concert, another element has, of late, to the Northerner, novel features, made its advent of this day of Sunday—Street Cries. The shutters who last year were prohibited from carrying on their mummeries in the streets, and many of whom were—though not in name—actually imprisoned and locked up in the calaboose all night, have intriguing the laws, are to-day allowed full license in all their strange vagaries. As I write, males and females, in the strangest dress and every conceivable form of masks, are to be seen dashing through the streets in carriages, or strolling along in squads of half a dozen, followed by a crowd of laughing and screaming children—of all ages, sizes and colors. The new comer, who never saw anything of the kind before, stares gape and wonder what all such unusual means; but the old experts, who can remember when the wealthy citizens of New-Orleans joined in such sports, and thought nothing of expenditures of hundreds and even thousands of dollars upon every Mardi Gras, shake their dusky spouting heads, button-hole you to talk of the glories of the past, and wind up with the inevitable, "Ah! we shall never see those times again!"

THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Another symptom of increasing population and movement in the city is the reopening of the St. Charles Theatre, the greatest institution of the kind—so far as the building is concerned—in New-Orleans. It was reopened to the public on the evening of Saturday the 6th, under the auspices of Mr. RAF DRAKE, with an entirely new company, and that charming and accomplished actress, Miss ADA E. GUSTAFS, playing an star. Months ago, when silenting to the merits of this lady, I expressed my surprise that one so gifted should have thought fit to content to retain the retiring, and, unfortunately, obscure position of what is called a "stock" actress, when there are so many "starring" it, who are really, in comparison to her, nothing but so many mediocrities. It is, therefore, with no little satisfaction that my friend admirers—and nowhere are they more numerous and earnest than in New-Orleans—witness this new and favorable step in her career, although regretting that the artistic gratification to which they had so long become accustomed—at the Varieties Theatre—is now lost to them. The St. Charles is only for a fortnight, and, I believe, that the Varieties Theatre—knowing how such a favorite would "draw" down here,—have made her the most tempting and liberal offers to come to that institution on the closing night; but it was quite impossible for her to break through arrangements already made elsewhere. She goes hence up the river to fulfill an engagement at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, where I venture to prophesy for her such a reception as is seldom accorded to any favorite of the stage. Those who years ago remember Miss GUSTAFS at Niblo's and Wallack's Theatres, and delighting nightly with that consummate actor E. L. DAVENPORT, will be glad to hear that years have dealt kindly with her, that she is just as beautiful as she ever was, and, if at all changed, only a little more matured and accomplished in her acting.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP HAVANA,
HAVANA, Sunday, Feb. 14.

I left New-Orleans on the evening of Tuesday the 9th—Mardi Gras—and arrived here this morning. At the risk of encroaching upon the domain of your regular correspondent at this port, I add a postscript to my letter by way of giving the cap or two points of interest that have come to my knowledge during the few hours we are detained here.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

As we neared the port of Havana, all eyes were turned to a little fore-and-aft schooner, the Dutch running in the same direction as ourselves, and flying the English flag. There were, of course, all sorts of conjectures as to what she might be, but imagine our surprise, when we got into port, to find that the saucy little thing was a blockade-runner from Mobile, crammed full of cotton. She had scarcely got in safety, when in came a hermaphrodite brig, the *Hope*, ostensibly flying the Confederate rag, and equally laden with the flocculent treasure, now worth $40 in Havana. What made the matter more amusingly amusing was, that immediately after them came in the United States gunboat *Kanawha*, looking thunder at the two vixens that had given her such a chase for nothing. It would have gone hard with them both had the *Kanawha* come up with them only three miles further out, but luck was in their favor this time.

Let it not be supposed that there is much of this kind of thing going on. Speculators and their friends make a grand hullabaloo over every little quasy craft that manages to slip through and run the blockade successfully, but they seem to forget altogether the many that don't succeed. I have reason to know that never was a blockade more thoroughly enforced than that of Mobile; and the active correspondent of the New-Orleans Times off the station is constantly proving this by his accounts of the manner in which our gunboats pick up nearly everything that dares to try and smuggle in or out of the rebel den.

SPAIN AND THE DOMINICAN.

While here I have managed to pick up a little news, perfectly new to the North, but which your readers may depend upon as entirely reliable. It comes to me in a shape that I am not at liberty to divulge, but of a nature to put the information beyond all possibility of doubt. It is simply to the effect that Spain is turning her desire quietly to her present ambitious and despotic interference with the affairs of St. Domingo. Of course, the statement you get from the Havana papers are all to a contrary effect, but there is not one word of truth in them; and even if everybody did not already know that a mere slavish creature of the press, and of public affairs generally, never entertained, in this "*Siempre fel* city," this is the last country that Spain would select for testing the world how far philosophy she is falling in her attempts to disguise and colonize St. Domingo.

The fact is that the whole concern is a complete fiasco so far, the Dominicans having proved themselves more than a match for all the troops that Spain has hitherto been able to bring against them. My informant—himself a Cuban, and a gentleman of much intelligence—having just returned from the scene of actual warfare in Santiago, in which "the great Spanish army have invariably run away from the black," and assures me that in every effort that the Spanish troops have invariably met with a repulse. He says that the Dominicans, who are daily growing more and more united, are fast [illegible]

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LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Short Causes—Nos. 1341, 1125, 1056, 1027, 1747, 1749, 1704, 1330. *Part II.*—Nos. 931, 1352, 1003, 855, 182, 1207, 1378, 806, 1024, 904, 1067, 785, 988, 601, 988, 878, 1130, 16, 918, 420.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2371, 2913, 2317, 2437, 2003, 2509, 2511, 1313, 2518, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2522, 2525, 2526, 2528. *Part II.*—Nos. 2010, 2120, 2050, 2534, 2530, 2531, 2540, 2502, 2554, 2560, 2568, 2570, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578.

Charge to the Patrons of Houses of Prostitution V—An Imputation on Married Men.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Sarah E. Melville vs. Henry B. Melville.—This case, which has attracted considerable attention, was concluded yesterday. The court-room was densely crowded with spectators, composed mostly of law clerks and prostitutes, all of whom appeared to relish the disgusting disclosures in regard to the houses of prostitution and their habitues.

Sarah McCord, a wholesale keeper of houses of prostitution, was on the stand during the time to a witness, to testify that the defendant had never been in any of her houses as alleged in the complaint.

In opening, counsel for the defense contended that the witness for the plaintiff had been actuated more with a desire to ruin the business of Madame Bell than exposing the, and asked "What married man will ever go to Madame Bell's house?" Counsel also asserted, that shame though it was to say so, married men constituted, by far, the most numerous and profitable class of patrons of houses of prostitution.

Counsel for the plaintiff said that so far from injuring the business of Madame Bell, the conduct of defendant would give her the greatest advertisement she ever had, and thus increase her business instead of injuring it.

Sealed verdict ordered. Stewart & Burley, Wm. Fullerton, for plaintiff; John Graham, for defendant.

Contract to Execute a Satisfaction Piece on Consideration for a Note—Counter-Claims.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland and Monell.

Henry A. Bellows vs. Levi Falconer et al.—This was an action against the maker and indorsers of a promissory note, the indorsers being sued as guarantors.

The maker defended on the ground that the note was given in settlement of a judgment, pending an appeal from it, in order that he might convey his real estate, upon an agreement that the plaintiff should enter out and deliver a satisfaction piece, in order to secure the lien of the judgment; which he failed to do, as alleged, and by which the maker sustained damages on account of his inability to convey the property of the incumbrance, which were set up as a counter-claim.

One of the indorsers defended on the ground that a guaranty had been written over his signature after it was written.

The case was referred, and the referee found in favor of the maker, on the agreement to furnish the satisfaction piece, and against him on the question of damages and disclosed the complaint, not finding on the issues raised by the indorser.

The plaintiff now moved, contending that there was no failure of consideration, inasmuch as there had been no element made for the execution of the satisfaction piece; that, in any event, there was only a partial loss, the maker having his remedy in an action at law.

Decision reserved.

Alfred Roe for plaintiff; Sessions & Bond for defendants.

Difference Between Calfskins and Kipskins—Is the Skin of a Calf a Calfskin?

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

Mendelson vs. Barney.—This was an action to recover an alleged excess of duty paid to the defendant, as Collector of this Port, under protest. The goods in question were the manufacture of Agrosa Freres, of Vernon, France, and were invoiced as "veaux civis," or waxed calfskins, and the duty levied was based on calfskins, which was exacted by the Collector. The goods varied in weight, and the plaintiff claimed that a portion of the invoice, which weighed more than thirty-three kilogrammes, or twenty-six pounds, was not "calfskins" but "kipskins," within the meaning of the Tariff Act of 1861, but as articles known in trade and commerce as "kipskins," and thus liable only to the duty levied on all "upper leather except tanned calfskins." Several leather dealers and shoemakers testified, on behalf of plaintiff, that any skin weighing over forty-two pounds to the dozen is a kipskin, and so called by the trade. On the part of the Government several tanners and importers were called, and testified that weight is no criterion in determining whether a certain skin is or is not a calfskin; that the growth and quality of the skin are the only safe test; that calfskins weigh from ten to one hundred and twenty pounds per dozen. Several tanners defined a calfskin as the skin of a "veal," or a young creature fed on milk, and the flesh of which is used for food; also, that the term "French kip" is of recent origin among home dealers, and is a term unknown among tanners, except that it is sometimes used by buyers in Philadelphia heavy calfskin.

The case, which has been on for several days, was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict for the Government.

For plaintiff, Mr. Ridgway, Mr. Russell and Mr. McCullen; for defendant, the District Attorney and Mr. Lowrey.

The Edmonds Libel Case Against the Express.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland and Monell.

Isaac W. Edmonds vs. James and Erastus Brooks.—This case was stated to the Times of yesterday. The judgment was reported as reserved. It was *reversed*, and a new trial ordered.

On the former trial the complaint was dismissed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

Hall vs. Van Ness.—Motion granted; costs to abide event; judgment to stand as security.

Ann Amelia Fleming vs. Stephen D. Fleming.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Elizabeth Schick vs. James H. Schick.—Order settled.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1864.

Adjourned at 10 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Aldermen—Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty called up General Order number Sixty-one, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Beulah and William S. Lyons, for the sum of ten dollars each, for services rendered to the Committee on Reception, Reception, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty called up General Order number Sixty-two, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Allen, for incidental expenses incurred by him in parading the above-named regiment, amounting to ninety-five dollars ($95,) and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Webster moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Houghtalin called up General Order number Fifty-three, being a resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to accept the bell in McDonald-street bell-tower, of ten thousand eight hundred pounds, under the contract made by him with F. S. King, and that the Comptroller be authorized and directed to draw for the same, under the said contract, at the contract price.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Kepper called up General Order number Forty-seven, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements in favor of adopting resolution that Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery, be paved with Belgian pavement, the cost of the portion between the railroad tracks from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Opdyke, Jaques—6.

Counsel Russell called up General Order number Seventy-six, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and First avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Opdyke, Jaques—6.

Counsel Russell called up General Order number Seventy-seven, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Opdyke, Jaques—6.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Seventy-four, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, on each side of the railroad track, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haviland called up General Order number Fifty-eight, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Wooster-street, from Hammond-street to the south side of Hobokan-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, on both sides of the railroad track, one-half at the expense of the property-owners, and one half at the expense of the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes—4.

Counsel Haviland called up General Order number Fifty-nine, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Wooster-street, from Hammond-street to the south side of Hobokan-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, on both sides of the railroad track, one-half at the expense of the property-owners, and one half at the expense of the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Opdyke, Jaques—6.

Counsel Haviland called up General Order number Sixty, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Wooster-street, from Hammond-street to the south side of Hobokan-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, on both sides of the railroad track, one-half at the expense of the property-owners, and one half at the expense of the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Opdyke, Jaques—6.

Counsel Haggerty called up General Order number Sixty-four, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and First avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty called up General Order number Sixty-five, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Sixty-six, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Sixty-seven, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Sixty-eight, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Sixty-nine, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Seventy, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Seventy-one, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Seventy-two, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Seventy-three, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Seventy-five, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Seventy-six, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Seventy-seven, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Seventy-eight, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Seventy-nine, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Eighty, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Eighty-one, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Eighty-two, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Eighty-three, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Eighty-four, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Eighty-five, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Eighty-six, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Eighty-seven, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Eighty-eight, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Eighty-nine, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Ninety, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Ninety-one, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Ninety-two, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Ninety-three, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Ninety-four, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Ninety-five, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Ninety-six, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Ninety-seven, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Ninety-eight, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hoffeman, Green, Kepper, Kester, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Counsel Haggerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Counsel Hayes called up General Order number Ninety-nine, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Aven

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. February 10, 1864, for furnishing ice to the Medical Department of the Army during the present year, at the points following, viz: The ice to be stored in the hospital buildings, or in proper ice-houses at each place, and to be received for until 30 quality, the season of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is stacked, will have been examined and approved by a competent Medical Inspector, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually received and accounted for.

The proposals will be for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the privilege of increasing or reducing at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Annapolis, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States [illegible] tons.
Fortress Monroe, Va.—Ice-house owned by the United States [illegible] tons.
Point Lookout, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States [illegible] tons.
Portsmouth, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States [illegible] tons.
Norfolk, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States [illegible] tons.
Hilton Head, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States [illegible] tons.
Beaufort, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States [illegible] tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight for the year 1864, in such quantities as may be required for the hospitals in charge of United States General Hospitals, upon the following annual estimate, to wit:

[illegible]
New-York, 600 tons.
New-Haven, Conn., 50 tons.
Newport, R. I., 100 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn., 1,200 tons.
Newark, N. J., 200 tons.
Washington, D. C., 2,000 tons.
Baltimore, Md., 800 tons.
Frederick, Md., 50 tons.

All additional places that may be required at these places until Jan. 1, 1865, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish ——— tons of first quality of ice, carefully packed in suitable ice-houses, at the within-named places, namely:

[illegible]

at the following price per ton (— two thousand pounds, namely, at $——— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a medical officer, or other property appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ———

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of surgeons in charge, at or near the Withlacoochee points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

$——— cts per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ———

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by proposers and duly considered.

A proper guaranty, signed by sureties to satisfy the quartermaster, certified to by the clerk of the nearest District Court or a United States District-Attorney, must accompany the proposal or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

Proposals will be addressed to the lowest responsible bidder or parties who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract, under bonds in the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The Post-office address of the parties preparing must be plainly written upon the Proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, Medical S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of Proposals can be had at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 1,000 bushels of oats or 1,000 bushels of corn.

Bidders must state at which other above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when and the place at which it is to be delivered, and when to be completed.

The prices must be written in words at the end of the bid.

Oats to be put up in good stout sacks of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be compressed.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposal.

All the articles offered under this bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interests of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount purchased by bid have been delivered.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the time he shall receive the contract, deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to be responsible for the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to the office.

All bidders will be required to state the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State.)

(Date.)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 5, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— tons of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 1863, and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 1864, and to be delivered at the place or places contained with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant, ———

Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker,
Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.

SURETY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ——— and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, in the penal sum of ——— dollars, that if the above bidder be accepted that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the written notice of the same, deliver the articles, and enter into a contract, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Feb. 5, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: {Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—. (Seal.) (Seal.)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named sureties are good and sufficient sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to the office.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All hay contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No guaranty will be received.

The forage must be delivered in this City within twenty-five days from the date of the contract.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the business or as may thereafter be ordered by the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

No bonus bids will be awarded in lots of 1,000 bushels each, unless the Chief Quartermaster shall deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem unsuitable.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 205 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Friday, the 19th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Uniform Coats, Infantry.
Uniform Coats, Artillery.
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry.
Uniform Jackets, Artillery.
Trousers, Foot-men's.
Trousers, Horse-men's.
Great Coats, Foot-men's.
Great Coats, Horse-men's.
Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Drawers, Canton Flannel.
Drawers, knit.
Shirts, Cotton and Wool Flannel.
Shirts, knit.
Stockings.
Blankets, Woolen, domestic manufacture.
Blankets, India-Rubber.
Ponchos, India-Rubber.
Forage Caps.
Uniform Hats, trimmed.
Boots, sewed.
Boots, pegged.
Leather Belts.
Boots, sewed.
Boots, pegged.
Leather Belts.
Great Coat Straps.
Brass Lanterns.
Brass Numbers.
Worsted Sashes.
Brass Scales for N. C. S.
Brass Scales, Sergeants.
Brass Scales, Corporals and Privates.
Chevrons, Ordnance Sergeants.
Chevrons, Hospital Steward.
Chevrons, Service.
Chevrons, (Infantry,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mast'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, (Artillery,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mast'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Hospital Tents and Flies.
Wall Tents and Flies.
Common Tents.
Hospital Tent Poles, sets.
Wall Tent Poles, sets.
Common Tent Poles, sets.
Hospital Tent Pins, large.
Hospital Tent Pins, small.
Shelter Tents.
Wall Tent Pins, large.
Common Tent Pins.
Camp Kettles.
Axes.
Hoes.
Pick Axe Handles.
Felling Axes.
Felling Axe Handles.
Axe Slings.
Camp Hatchets.
Hatchet Handles.
Hatchet Slings.
Spades.
Shovels.
Bed Sacks, double.
Bed Sacks, single.
Mosquito Bars, double.
Mosquito Bars, single.
Stable Frocks.
Engineer Overalls.
Sashes, Officers', Artillery and Infantry.
Regimental Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Cavalry Standards.
Camp Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Color Cords and Tassels, Artillery and Infantry.
Guidons.
Guidon Flags.
Storm Flags.
Garrison and Storm Flag-Halliards.
Recruiting Flags.
Recruiting Flag-Halliards.
Knapsacks complete.
Haversacks complete.
Cartridge Box (the screws) complete, with Snaps.
Bugles, with extra mouthpieces.
Trumpets, with extra crooks.
Bugle Cords and Tassels, Artillery and Infantry.
Trumpet Cords.
Drum-Heads, Batter.
Drum-Heads, Snare.
Drum Snares, sets.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-Sticks, pairs.
Drum-Sticks Carriages.
Drum Cases.
Files, B. C and E.
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Record Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Target Pasteboard.
Sky Blue Kersey, ¾ or 6-4.
Yard Blue Cord Cloth.
Sky Blue Facing Cloth.
Scarlet Facing Cloth, 6-4.
Dark Blue Cotton and Wool Flannel, Twilled, ¾.
White Cotton and Wool Flannel, 31 inches.
Canton Flannel, 27 inches.
Heavy Coat Canvas, (for overcoats,) 24 inches.
Coat Canvas, (for body coats,) 24 inches.
Cotton Drills, unbleached, ¾.
Cotton Muslin, unbleached, 36 inches.
Black Twilled Silesia, 36 inches.
Buff.
Brown Holland.
Button-Hole Twist.
Black (machine) Silk, "A."
Black Sewing Silk, (skeins,) "D."
Black Linen Thread, (machine,) 40.
Black Linen Thread, (machine,) 60.
Black Linen Thread, (skeins,) 40.
Basting Cotton, 50-yard spools.
Yellow Cotton (machine) Thread, 200-yard spools.
Scarlet Cotton (machine) Thread, 200-yard spools.
Coat Buttons.
Vest Buttons.
Shirt Buttons.
Suspender Buttons.
Hooks and Eyes.
Wadding, cotton.
Worsted Lace, yellow, 1¼, ⅝ and ⅜ inch.
Worsted Lace, scarlet, 1¼, ⅝ and ⅜ inch.
Worsted Lace, sky blue, 1¼, ⅝ and ⅜ inch.
Worsted Lace, dark blue, 1¼, ⅝ and ⅜ inch.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made—in the latter case at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guaranty, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for)," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy Qr. M. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (2,000) two thousand horses, of the following description:

ARTILLERY.

For Artillery, (2,000) two thousand horses, from (15¾) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five (5) and eight (8) years of age, of dark colors, free from all defects, and well broken to harness, compactly built, and to weigh not less than one hundred and one hundred (2,100) pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and Post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required from successful bidders before signing contracts.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the horses proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to be responsible for the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ——— and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, that, in case his bid be accepted, he or they will, at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: {Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—. (Seal.) (Seal.)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to the office.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No guaranty will be received.

The horses must be delivered in this City within twenty-five days from the date of the contract.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the business or as may thereafter be ordered by the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

No bonus bids will be awarded in lots of (500) two hundred each, unless the Chief Quartermaster shall deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem unsuitable.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 3 PARK ROW,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the following articles of Hardware, viz.:

Chopping Axes, good quality warranted.
Hatchets, Broad.
Hatchet Helves, per gross.
Door Bolts, assorted, per gross.
Horse Brushes, wood, good article, each.
Bronze and Bits, per pair.
Augur Bits, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, per gross.
Spiral Double-Cut Gimlet Bits, per gross.
Boiler Rivets, per gross, 1½, 1, ⅝ inch.
Crow-Bars, assorted, each.
Curry Combs, 2 rows, No. 22, each.
Stable Forks, long-handled, cut-tined, 4-prong, each.
Stable Forks, short-handled, cut-tined, 4-prong, each.
Hand-Saw Files, 4, 4½, 5 inch, per gross.
Files, half-round, per gross.
Flat Bastard Files, 14-inch, per gross.
Mill Saw Files, 8, 10, 12 inch, per gross.
Brass Gauges, each.
Sledge Hammers, 8 pounds to 6 pounds, per pound.
Sledge Handles, Hickory, each.
Awl Handles, each.
Bucket Handles, each.
Hand Hammer Handles, each.
Axe Handles, each.
Chest Handles, No. 1, 2, and 3, per pair.
Door Hinges, 3, 3½ and 4-inch, per pair.
Barn Hinges, 4, 5, and 6-inch, per pair.
Strap Hinges, 4, 5, and 6-inch, per pair.
T Hinges, 4, 5, and 6-inch, per pair.
Hand Hatchets, No. 2 and 3, each.
Carriers' Knives, 7, 8, 11 inch, each.
Half Round Knives, (Saddlers,) each.
Blue Stones, each.
Tin Globe Lanterns, good article, tight caps, each.
Square Lanterns, good article, tight caps, each.
Thumb Latches, No. 1 and 2, each.
Tie Locks, each.
Knob Locks, (western,) each.
Padlocks, good quality, each.
Carpenters' Lead Pencils, per dozen.
Chalk Lines, each.
Chalk, Red, per lb.
Finishing Nails (3½-inch,) per lb.
Sail Needles, per gross.
Harness Needles, No. 5, per paper.
Harness Needles, No. 1, per paper.
Carpenters' Oilers, each.
Planes for double iron, each.
Planes, Jack, single iron, each.
Planes, Jack, double iron, each.
Planes, Jack, single iron, each.
Planes, Smooth, single iron, each.
Planes, Smooth, double iron, each.
Match Planes, per pair.
Stable Rakes, 18 to 20-inch iron teeth, each.
Copper rivets and burrs, ⅜, ⅝, ¾ inch, per lb., rivet [illegible], each.
Steel squares, 2 feet, each.
Squares, builers', 1, 1½, 1¾ inch, per gross.
Horse shoe rasps, 12, 14, 16 inch, Mott & Gamble, per dozen.
Broaching rings, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch, per gross.
Curtain rings, ¾ inch diameter, per gross.
Hand-saws, cross-cut, each.
Rip saws, each.
Tenon saws, 12, 14, 16 inch, each.
Compass saws, 10 and 12 inch, each.
Screws, gimlet, per gross, ¾ inch, Nos. 5, 6 and 7—¾ inch, Nos. 6, 7, 8—1 inch, Nos. 6, 8, 10—1¼ inch, Nos. 10, 11 and 12.
Iron bench screws, each.
Oil stones, each.
Orinter's rules, complete from 20 to 11.0 Pa., each.
Iron screws, ⅜ inch, No. 4, per gross.
Iron screws, ½ inch, Nos. 5, 10 and 11, per gross.
Iron screws, ⅝ inch, No. 10, per gross.
Iron screws, 1 inch, Nos. 12, 14 and 16, per gross.
Iron screws, 1¼ inch, Nos. 8, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 16, per gross.
Iron screws, 1½ inch, Nos. 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, per gross.
Iron screws, 2 inch, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, per gross.
Iron screws, 2½ inch, Nos. 11, 12, 14, 16, per gross.
Shoeing tools per set, each set, viz.:

1 nail box.	1 rasp.
1 pincers.	1 hoof knife.
1 buttress.	1 clinching iron.
1 shoeing hammer.	1 cutter and punch awl.
1 pair smith's tongs.	2 horse-shoe rasps.

Black patent thread, (medium for saddler's use.
White patent thread, ¾ lb.
Harness thread, H., No. 10, ¾ lb.
Copper tacks, ¾, 1 inch, ¾ lb.

Each article to be of the best quality of its kind, except when particular brands or qualities are named. Persons offering are expected to furnish as far as practicable a sample of each article with their bid, distinctly marked with their name and price. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any bid not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed, "Proposals for Hardware," and addressed to

Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A.,
New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, for Ten Thousand (10,000) Bushels of good merchantable Unslacked Lime. The whole amount to be delivered within thirty (30) days from the date of contract at such points in the City of Washington as the Depot Quartermaster may direct. The lime to weigh not less than sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.

The amount offered by the successful bidders will be subject to a rigid inspection by an inspector appointed by the Government before being accepted.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lime."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to be responsible for the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to the office.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guaranty, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for)," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy Qr. M. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HARDWARE.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 3 PARK ROW,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the following articles of Hardware, viz.:

Chopping Axes, good quality warranted.
Hatchets, Broad.
Hatchet Helves, per gross.
Door Bolts, assorted, per gross.
Horse Brushes, wood, good article, each.
Bronze and Bits, per pair.
Augur Bits, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, per gross.
Spiral Double-Cut Gimlet Bits, per gross.
Boiler Rivets, per gross, 1½, 1, ⅝ inch.
Crow-Bars, assorted, each.
Curry Combs, 2 rows, No. 22, each.
Stable Forks, long-handled, cut-tined, 4-prong, each.
Stable Forks, short-handled, cut-tined, 4-prong, each.
Hand-Saw Files, 4, 4½, 5 inch, per gross.
Files, half-round, per gross.
Flat Bastard Files, 14-inch, per gross.
Mill Saw Files, 8, 10, 12 inch, per gross.
Brass Gauges, each.
Sledge Hammers, 8 pounds to 6 pounds, per pound.
Sledge Handles, Hickory, each.
Awl Handles, each.
Bucket Handles, each.
Hand Hammer Handles, each.
Axe Handles, each.
Chest Handles, No. 1, 2, and 3, per pair.
Door Hinges, 3, 3½ and 4-inch, per pair.
Barn Hinges, 4, 5, and 6-inch, per pair.
Strap Hinges, 4, 5, and 6-inch, per pair.
T Hinges, 4, 5, and 6-inch, per pair.
Hand Hatchets, No. 2 and 3, each.
Carriers' Knives, 7, 8, 11 inch, each.
Half Round Knives, (Saddlers,) each.
Blue Stones, each.
Tin Globe Lanterns, good article, tight caps, each.
Square Lanterns, good article, tight caps, each.
Thumb Latches, No. 1 and 2, each.
Tie Locks, each.
Knob Locks, (western,) each.
Padlocks, good quality, each.
Carpenters' Lead Pencils, per dozen.
Chalk Lines, each.
Chalk, Red, per lb.
Finishing Nails (3½-inch,) per lb.
Sail Needles, per gross.
Harness Needles, No. 5, per paper.
Harness Needles, No. 1, per paper.
Carpenters' Oilers, each.
Planes for double iron, each.
Planes, Jack, single iron, each.
Planes, Jack, double iron, each.
Planes, Jack, single iron, each.
Planes, Smooth, single iron, each.
Planes, Smooth, double iron, each.
Match Planes, per pair.
Stable Rakes, 18 to 20-inch iron teeth, each.
Copper rivets and burrs, ⅜, ⅝, ¾ inch, per lb., rivet [illegible], each.
Steel squares, 2 feet, each.
Squares, builers', 1, 1½, 1¾ inch, per gross.
Horse shoe rasps, 12, 14, 16 inch, Mott & Gamble, per dozen.
Broaching rings, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch, per gross.
Curtain rings, ¾ inch diameter, per gross.
Hand-saws, cross-cut, each.
Rip saws, each.
Tenon saws, 12, 14, 16 inch, each.
Compass saws, 10 and 12 inch, each.
Screws, gimlet, per gross, ¾ inch, Nos. 5, 6 and 7—¾ inch, Nos. 6, 7, 8—1 inch, Nos. 6, 8, 10—1¼ inch, Nos. 10, 11 and 12.
Iron bench screws, each.
Oil stones, each.
Orinter's rules, complete from 20 to 11.0 Pa., each.
Iron screws, ⅜ inch, No. 4, per gross.
Iron screws, ½ inch, Nos. 5, 10 and 11, per gross.
Iron screws, ⅝ inch, No. 10, per gross.
Iron screws, 1 inch, Nos. 12, 14 and 16, per gross.
Iron screws, 1¼ inch, Nos. 8, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 16, per gross.
Iron screws, 1½ inch, Nos. 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, per gross.
Iron screws, 2 inch, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, per gross.
Iron screws, 2½ inch, Nos. 11, 12, 16, 18, per gross.
Shoeing tools per set, each set, viz.:

1 nail box.	1 rasp.
1 pincers.	1 hoof knife.
1 buttress.	1 clinching iron.
1 shoeing hammer.	1 cutter and punch awl.
1 pair smith's tongs.	2 horse-shoe rasps.

Black patent thread, (medium for saddler's use.
White patent thread, ¾ lb.
Harness thread, H., No. 10, ¾ lb.
Copper tacks, ¾, 1 inch, ¾ lb.

Each article to be of the best quality of its kind, except when particular brands or qualities are named. Persons offering are expected to furnish as far as practicable a sample of each article with their bid, distinctly marked with their name and price. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any bid not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed, "Proposals for Hardware," and addressed to

Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A.,
New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR BUNTING AND DRY GOODS.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 25th day of February next, for furnishing the requisite supply of Bunting and Dry Goods for the use of the navy during the month of March, 1864, during the balance of the year ending the 30th June, 1864.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bunting and Dry Goods," and directed to the Chief of this Bureau.

The articles to be included in these proposals are particularly specified in a schedule of the same, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Navigation Officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard or to the bureau. Samples will be seen and special information obtained on application to the Navigation Office.

All articles must be delivered to the yard at the expense and risk of the contractor, upon inspection, with the name properly marked thereon; and the articles must be subject to inspection, measurement, weight, &c., at the yard, and entirely satisfactory to the Navigation Officer thereof.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by two parties.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Feb. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department with:

Blankets, Lined and Unlined—Army Standard.
Blankets, Flannel—Army Standard.
Boots, Sewed and Pegged—Army Standard.
Jackets, Cavalry—Army Standard.
Stockings—Army Standard.
Drum Heads, Batter.
Drum Heads, Snare.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

Bids will be open on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be present to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable or unsuitable.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORD, A. C. S. M. G.

C. W. HOULTON,
Capt. and A. C. S.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MOUNT ARY TUNNEL ROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and repairing of the road of the company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburg, (a distance of 20 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 20th day of March, 1864, for the grading, masonry, culverts, plans and specifications, with blank forms, can be seen and obtained at the office of the undersigned, will be in readiness to deliver on and after the 1st day of March, 1864.

A. A. MARRIGNER, Chief Engineer.

REAL ESTATE.

TO CHURCHES, MANUFACTURERS, &c.—Any one desirous of purchasing a large Church Property, on the northeast corner of Bleecker-st. and Sixth-av., having a frontage of 100 feet on Bleecker-st. by 100 feet on West 10th-st. The church, 54x72 ft., is built in the most substantial and complete manner, and is pronounced by competent authority sufficiently strong to raise two stories, with any steam power which may be introduced. If desired, the pews, fixtures, furniture and gas fixtures will be sold with the premises. From its size, central position and accessibility, this offers a splendid opportunity to any large manufacturing business. Possession given by about March 15.

For further information apply to

JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK,
No. 10 4th-av., cor. 10th-st.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A modern built two-story, basement and attic house; pleasure on front and rear; hall through the centre. On first floor are parlor, library, sitting and dining-rooms. On second floor, five bedrooms, in basement, kitchen, dining and servants' rooms and cellar. Barrow's furnace, range and grates and mantle mantels; lot 50x100 feet; shade, fruit trees and shrubbery; in the immediate vicinity of church, store, post-office and schools. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars, inquire at No. 236 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown-stone dwelling No. 142 Lexington-av., 20x60 feet. All modern improvements. $22,500.

ALSO,

Two Handsome four-story brown-stone English basement houses, Nos. 148 and 150 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Price $12,000 each.

ALSO,

A splendid building site at Irvington, on the Hudson, with extensive views, fine macadamized roads, &c., all ready for building. Price $18,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This house has been considered one of the most genteel boarding-houses in Saratoga. It contains accommodations for 50 guests, is pleasantly situated on Broadway, with fine surroundings, near the Empire Spring. The furniture will be sold with the house. For further particulars apply to H. A. HAPGALL, No. 207 Broadway, New-York, or to F. DURBIS, Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK—THE NEW AND elegant residences of Mr. Nathan Trotter, Esq., Nos. 9 and 11 West Park-st.; location in the centre of the city; but a few steps from the Park; in the very best neighborhood and but five minutes' walk from the Centre-st. depot; ground 50x87 ft.; house 38x50 ft., four stories in class; has bay window in the street; halls 12 feet very wide; manner by days of view for the interior owner as his residence; has all the modern improvements and conveniences, and the whole is in the most complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS property, located at Spuyten Duyvil and fronting on the Hudson River; the grounds, embracing about five acres, are finely laid out, and the mansion is large and of a tasteful architecture; are strongbouse; numerous outbuildings; location elegant; approachable by rail and drive from New-York; distance twenty miles from City Hall; price for sale, $35,000; and to let, $2,000 per annum, to a strictly private family. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND basement houses and lot, 37x100; all the modern improvements in front house; rents for over 10 per cent on the price asked, and the location will be the wholesale business part of the City in a few years. Inquire of the owner at the premises, No. 61 Greenwich-st., or at 7 P. M. to-day or after 7 P. M. A small house and lot in a good well-known location would be taken as part payment in exchange.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE three-story and attic dwelling-house and lot situated in Washington-square, at the corner of 4th and Macdougal-sts.; 31 feet front by 80 feet in depth. The house has two parlors, a dining-room and library on the first floor, four bedrooms on the second, four bedrooms on the third, together with basement and attic rooms. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses, Nos. 38 and 31 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, each 25 ft. front, containing modern improvements; also, 2 4-story brown-stone houses Nos. 236 and 238 West 52d-st., each 16 ft. 6 in. front. The above houses are pleasantly located and are desirable residences for business men. Apply to CHURCHILL, Columbian Insurance Co., 361 Broadway.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—At White Plains, N. Y., a commodious dwelling-house and three acres of land, divided into lawn, garden and orchard; the house is nearly new, contains 12 rooms; fifteen minutes' walk from depot; abundance of fruit. For further particulars inquire of H. W. TIBBITS, near the premises, or C. B. DUTCHER, 31 Broad-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—Several places well located near the depot, and in fine view of the Sound; surrounded with fine shade trees; abundance of fruit, &c. Prices from $4,500 to $10,000. Enquire of the proprietor. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, New-Rochelle, or at his office No. 506 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—A MODERN COTTAGE-HOUSE and about two acres of land, nearly located in Flatbush, Long Island, near Flatbush-av. Apply to F. R. MULLER, No. 54 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE of Mount Vernon, about 14 miles from New-York, a good house and large store, doing a first-class domestic and fancy dry-goods business; boots, shoes, &c., gas throughout, large garden, coach-house

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Pride of the Market—Opera Glass.

BUTLER'S GARDEN—Connie Soggar; or, The Jolly Fisher.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—Female Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Morning: or, The Gallic Slave of Toulon—The Terrible Warning—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 663 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippothearonic Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 563 Broadway)—Stereoscopticon and the Human Eye and Human Brain.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Mariage aux Lanternes—Chaos-et-Caosar.

IRVING HALL—Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

WALLACK'S—Pure Gold.

BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS—Corner of Eighth-street and Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Creole*, from New-Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing advices to the 11th. There was little news, except that of a political character. The friends of Mr. Hahn, the regular Free State candidate for Governor, held a grand mass meeting on the evening of the 10th, which was largely attended. Capt. Stephen Hoye, of Massachusetts, had been appointed Acting Mayor of New-Orleans by Gen. Banks, Military Governor. The registry of voters was proceeding rapidly. About 4,500 had been registered. Judge Apuchi had withdrawn his name from the bolters' ticket as candidate for Auditor. He supports Mr. Hahn. The steamships *Havana* and *Continental*, from New-Orleans Feb. 9 and 10, the former via Havana Feb. 13, also arrived yesterday.

A dispatch from Chattanooga to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the information from Johnston's army is very contradictory. Some declare that Johnston's force is at Dalton, while others say that large portions, including the artillery, have gone to reinforce Longstreet. John Morgan is said to be in the vicinity of Dalton, with a considerable cavalry force, preparing for a raid. The Mobile papers think that Gen. Sherman's plan is to penetrate Central Alabama, and thus compel the evacuation of Mobile. Gen. Watts had telegraphed to the citizens of Selma to prepare to receive non-combatants from Mobile, as that place was soon to be abandoned.

The President yesterday issued his proclamation declaring a cessation of the blockade of the port of Brownsville, Texas, and throwing it open to commercial intercourse under certain specified restrictions.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to encourage immigration. The bill appoints a Commissioner of Immigration, who shall be an officer of the State Department, to be assisted by two clerks, who shall collect and disseminate all needful knowledge concerning the resources and character of this country. A Superintendent of Immigration shall be appointed with an office in New-York, who shall procure and regulate the transportation of immigrants. Mr. Wilson, from the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill, submitted the report of the Committee, which was read and ordered printed. The report fixes the commutation at $300, but provides that this shall only exempt for one year. Mr. Conness introduced a joint resolution, directing the Provost-Marshal-General to enlist persons in the naval service, and that such enlistments shall be duly credited on the proper quota, but the recruits, in consideration of the opportunities for prize money, are to receive no bounties; the resolution also provides that the President may transfer seamen enlisted in the land service to the naval service, when the exigencies may demand it. An amendment was added that seamen, upon enlisting, shall receive three months' advance pay as a bounty, to be refunded from any prize money to which such enlisted seamen may become entitled.

In the House yesterday a bill was passed to enable the Government to obtain possession of Rock Island, on the Mississippi, for the site of the proposed arsenal. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, introduced a bill providing that when a specific contract is made for the payment of a debt in gold, nothing but gold shall be considered a legal tender in payment of the debt, or any judgment that may be rendered thereon. Mr. Ganseval introduced a bill for the organization of a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers. The session of the House was chiefly occupied in discussing the resolution empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold in his hands. The fact was elicited in the discussion that by July 1 there would be fifty millions in gold in the treasury, while but twenty-three millions would be needed to pay the interest on the public debt. Several amendments were offered, and the resolution was finally recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means. After considering the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was noticed authorizing the New-York and Harlem Railroad to extend their road from Fourth-avenue through Broadway to Whitehall-street, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York, and further provide for the removal of the embankment from Broadway; also a bill relative to the net relative to fees for searches in the office of the New-York County Clerk. A petition was presented from Fernando Wood, relative to the New-York City Departments. Bills were introduced authorizing the construction of a Grand-street Ferry and South-street Ferry Railroad; to amend the general law relative to Fire Insurance Companies, in regard to the investment of their surplus profits. Bills were passed amending the act legalizing the Riot and Bounty Ordinances of the New-York Supervisors; incorporating the New-York and Brazil Steam Navigation Company. The adverse vote on the Lexington-avenue Railroad Bill was reconsidered, and the bill will be reconsidered.

In the Assembly, the Speaker presented the report of the Secretary of State on statistics of the poor. A bill was introduced to erect a monument at Gettysburgh in memory of the New-York Volunteers. The consideration of the Niagara Ship Canal Bill was indefinitely postponed. The following bills were advanced to a third reading: The New-York City Bounty bill, amending the Revised Statutes relative to municipal and other corporations; regulating the furlough of criminal proceedings between New-York and Brooklyn.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, a resolution, by Mr. Brayton, was passed and bill given, to donate $100 to Brannan Freeman, in consideration of the loss of an eye by the gun, a boy of eight years, who was shot by the rebels, while looking from the window of his mother's residence, No. 148 East Twenty-fifth-street. It was suggested that this was a subject belonging to the Board of Supervisors, but as the introducer of the resolution was not present, the paper was laid over. It appears that Mrs. McLean, who is a widow, has been at considerable expense for medical treatment of her son, and has applied to the Comptroller for a reimbursement of her outlays on this account. There is no provision of law to pay for personal damages by riot, hence the only way to meet such a case as this is to make a suitable donation. The board concurred in adopting the resolution for a Joint Special Committee of six, to act in conjunction with the Mayor and Gen. Sandford, to select a suitable plot in one of the public Parks for a Division parade-ground; and Messrs. Repper, Opdyke and Riley were appointed to act with Messrs. McMahon, Ottiwell and Byers, of the Board of Aldermen. The board adjourned to one o'clock P. M. on next Monday.

Our correspondence from Havana furnishes information respecting the insurrection in St. Domingo, and although the reports emanating from Spanish sources contain the usual amount of bluster respecting the desperate straits to which the St. Dominicans are reduced, and their constant defeats by the invading army, there are strong indications that the facts are quite the reverse of this. The Spaniards have been severe sufferers from sickness, and of the 12,000 men who composed the first army which landed at St. Domingo, scarcely any remain in the field. Vessels constantly arrive at Havana and other Cuban ports with hundreds of the disabled troops. Another army of 30,000 men is to be sent to replace the first, and the money and men for conducting further the despotic scheme of subjecting the Dominicans, which Spain seeks to carry out, are to be furnished in the main by Cuba. There seems to be no doubt that Spain has undertaken to accomplish something in which she is sure to be unsuccessful.

Alderman Hardy, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, had received information that the One Hundred and Third Regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col. Wm. Heine, and also the Fifty-fourth Regiment, both German regiments, are on their way home to this City, on furlough, from Hilton Head, and probably will arrive here to-morrow or next day.

Isaac Vanhouten, of Sugar Loaf, Orange County, says the Goshen *Democrat*, has sold his farm containing about 145 acres, to the proprietor of the New-York *Evening Post*, for $70 per acre. The Robert Boy Farm, near Sugar Loaf, containing 70 acres, sold soon after to Mr. Isaac Vanhouten, for $60 per acre.

Brig.-Gen. Willich reached Nashville direct from Knoxville on Feb. 14. It is his opinion that Longstreet is not in a condition to resist an attack, should our forces assail his position.

The floor in Barracks No. 2, at Nashville, gave way on Feb. 13, precipitating to the ground a number of soldiers who were crowded together on their way to dinner. Ten or twelve were badly bruised, but not seriously injured.

The quota of Rhode Island is filled.

Gen. Wm. Duncan, an old resident of Philadelphia, died on Tuesday in the 92d year of his age. He was born and educated in Adams County, was a warm friend of Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, was Brigadier-General of Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1812, was a member of the State Legislature, and held various other places of trust.

Mr. George W. Newell died suddenly at Albany, on Wednesday. He was the Barnburner Canal-Auditor in 1851-52, and at the time of his death was engaged in preparing a biography of Gov. Marcy.

Breadstuffs were quiet yesterday; prices generally favored buyers. Provisions were in fair request, though heavy toward the close. Groceries were moderately inquired for. Whisky was more active, but closed with a downward tendency. Cotton was dull and heavy. Petroleum was salable and steady. Other articles remained about the same as previously reported.

There was continued speculative excitement in the Stock Market yesterday, Erie shares leading the railway list. The Government securities were firm, and sold up to 112 per cent. for the long 6 per cents. The price of Gold a fraction lower than on Wednesday. The supply of money was quite free from lenders at 6 per cent.

Untimely Scruples.

We find the following paragraph in the editorial columns of the *Tribune:*

"The Ladies' Committee of the Sanitary Fair have, we understand, finally resolved to permit raffling. As such public opinion as the clergy can bring to bear upon the subject is set aside, we presume the question will now be left for the action of the District Attorney and the Grand Jury when they shall learn that the managers have violated the law in letter and in spirit."

The *Tribune's* patriotism has hitherto maintained a very praiseworthy mastery over its fastidious scruples, in regard to such violations of constitutions and laws as the emergencies of war might render necessary. We are a little surprised to see those scruples revived in even more than their original force, when the interests involved are those of the sick and wounded soldiers—maimed and disabled in the cause which, in common with all loyal men, the *Tribune* has so much at heart. Since the remote days when the *Herald*, moved thereto by a scrupulous sensitiveness for the interests of morality and law, led the crusade which broke up the Art Union, because it distributed works of art by lot, (a crusade, by the way, in which the *Tribune* did not feel impelled to join,) we have had no recurrence of spasmodic zeal in this behalf until now. All over the country, in this State and others, scores and hundreds of fairs have been held for various charitable purposes, at which various articles of value have been disposed of by lot; but in no case, so far as we remember, has the *Tribune* raised its voice in protest until now—when the ladies of New-York propose to replenish the funds of the Sanitary Commission by the same means which have proved so potent elsewhere. We do not attribute this to any decay of interest on the *Tribune's* part in this most noble cause. We only regret that one of its intermittent attacks of ostentatious virtue should have recurred at a moment when it may do some damage to so good a cause.

The letter of the law of this State against gambling, unquestionably forbids the distribution of any goods by lot or chance.

The spirit and purpose of the law commend themselves to universal approval. The law is aimed at certain specific evils from which the public at large, and especially the poorer classes, have suffered serious injury. No one supposes for a moment that it was designed to be applied to such efforts of charity and benevolence as the one now in question; and until now no one has ever dreamed of invoking the law to break these efforts down. We shall be very curious to see the individual who may deem it his duty to act upon the *Tribune's* suggestions and bring the ladies concerned in this fair before the Grand Jury for violating the law of the State against gambling.

We published, some days since, a protest signed by a large number of clergymen in this City, against the raffling feature of the fair. We have the greatest respect for the motives which prompted them to issue it, but very little for the judgment or practical good sense which the act displayed. They asserted in that document that the mode of distributing goods by lot was condemned by the *Scriptures*. Feeling all the hazard of disputing them in regard to a subject concerning which they are supposed to be peculiarly well informed, we still venture to say that this is a very grave mistake. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the distribution of goods *by lot* is over and over again commended in the Scriptures, both by precept and example, as more immediately subject to Divine supervision and decision than any other mode; and we do not recall a solitary sentence in which it is condemned. These clergymen also condemn it as contrary to the sense and practice of the civilized world. This, also, in our opinion, is a very great mistake. In nearly all the civilized countries of Europe, lotteries, which are the very worst form of this mode of distribution, because they afford abundant opportunities and temptations for unfairness and fraud, are expressly warranted by the Governments and by public sentiment; and in this country the same principle is resorted to in a thousand instances, without objection from any quarter. Whether Senators and Judges shall have the long or the short term of office is decided by lot. The choice of seats in every legislative body—the question of serving or not serving on juries—the question of life or death among prisoners of war—these, and scores of similar cases, are decided by lot, in accordance with law, and without the slightest objection upon moral or religious grounds, on the part of the clergy or the public at large. The draft itself, which decides whether our sons, brothers, husbands and fathers shall go to battle in the war for the Union or not, depends wholly upon lot or chance. Why may we not, without any very serious breach of the moral code, resort to the same means for relieving their sufferings, if sick or wounded, on the field of blood?

As to any intrinsic immorality in the matter, we do not believe a word of it. Ten men wish for a certain article worth $100. No one of them wishes for it enough to pay the full price, but each is perfectly willing to pay $10 for the chance of getting it in a fair distribution by lot. We should like to know from the acutest metaphysician in the list of protesting clergymen, or the most sanctified purist in the *Tribune* Office, in what consists the essential immorality of his being allowed to do so?

We are very glad the Ladies' Committee of the Sanitary Fair have come to the conclusion on this subject which the *Tribune* announces. If there is any special risk of their being fined and imprisoned for violating the State law in the matter, we presume the State Legislature will find in that fact a good and substantial reason for amending the law.

The Rebel Conscription and its Effects.

As the end of the rebellion draws nearer, and its condition becomes more desperate, the oppression under which the Southern people labor is made to bear more heavily upon them, and there begin to be symptoms of a speedy resistance on their part. The newspapers, which have been and are heartily in the service of the leaders, indicate it by the violence with which they speak of the shifts and schemes employed by the people to escape from the tyranny which is burdening them. And it is indicated more plainly by the notes of hostility and defiance which rise, and grow louder and louder, in those parts of the Confederacy where the people have not wholly thrown away their care for their own freedom in the intensity of the struggle the past three years. In North Carolina especially, do we find these developments. Public meetings are held, whose resolutions attack the Conscription Act, denounce the despotism of the Confederate Government, and call upon Gov. Vance to convoke a convention, and newspapers declare that "North Carolina cannot and will not submit to have every able-bodied man conscripted, and the whole State turned into a military camp."

Nothing seems to have excited this spirit of resistance more than the determination to force into the ranks the men who had furnished substitutes, and thus became exempt from military service under the former conscription. And no wonder. No Government in the world could afford to commit such a breach of faith, unless under the plea of the most stringent necessity. Thus, its adoption is the clearest proof of the desperate condition of their cause, a proof which must come home with tenfold vividness to every one who is the victim of it.

That very sense of the desperate state of affairs must have in its turn the effect upon these men, who are thus dragged into the service, of making them feel that this great crime is committed upon them to no purpose. From men forced into the ranks with such feelings what can be expected? The streams of deserters which now flow steadily toward our lines from every place where rebel soldiers are collected, will gather increased volume as soon as these victims of treachery begin to be brought out to fill the thinning ranks.

To the rebel leaders there was, moreover, another difficulty. For these men who had sent substitutes were in large numbers engaged in agriculture, and to force them all at once into the ranks must produce an instant diminution in the production of food. The embarrassment of the rebels was, indeed, very great. They felt that they must send every man to the field, and yet, if they did, there would be none left to raise food for them, and they manifestly found themselves in the predicament of the parish which wanted to build a new meeting-house out of the materials of the old one, and at the same time to worship in the old one till the new one was built.

But at first the leaders determined to force every one into the ranks, and they passed an act "to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have furnished substitutes." On reflection, however, to save the farming interest, they amended that act by another providing that it should not apply to "farmers and planters engaged on the 5th of January, 1864, in the production of grain and provisions, either by their own manual labor or in superintending the labor of others;" but this must be upon certain conditions. These conditions are a curiosity, another exemplification of the fact that the "tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." They were, that the farmer must devote himself and the labor which he controlled exclusively to the production of provisions—(a hard blow at King Cotton;) he must contribute for the use of the army, in addition to all tithes and taxes, one-tenth of all pork or bacon produced on each farm, beginning with the product of last year; he must agree to sell all his surplus provisions at impressment prices for the use of the army; his substitute must not have been himself liable to military duty, and there must not be on the farm any other male adult liable to military duty.

The effect of the previous bill was such that a rebel letter declared that there were but three men left in the whole county where it was written, and not one of them could chop a stick of wood. This emendation of it cannot have improved matters much.

A more terrible oppression never ground a people more uselessly. Even the rebel leaders themselves feel that they are straining the patience and faith of their dupes to the uttermost. Their speakers declared that these measures were worse than "the ruthless conscription which Napoleon inflicted on France." They pronounced the act a "desperate measure." It was "breaking up the farms and reducing the agricultural interests of the country to about naught;" it was "breaking down and crippling resources that were left to carry on the war." But the plea of necessity prevailed, and the measures were adopted.

In view of such facts and statements, the words of the Salem *Press*, that "every day convinces us more and more that we are on the eve of events which are pregnant with the fate of the Confederacy," and those of the Montgomery Mail, that "there is a movement on foot which will create more consternation at Richmond than anything that has occurred during the war," become very suggestive.

Houses and Rents.—The advance in rents of dwelling-houses, this Spring, though not yet definitely determined, promises to equal 25 to 35 per cent. over last year, and, if we are to judge by present indications, with a very limited supply of houses. This large advance certainly seems unexplainable on any other hypothesis than that rents during the past year have been *below* the proportionate rates of other articles of necessity, which few people will believe. The large advance now taking place is simply owing to the unusually large demand for houses, coming mainly from a class of people, transient in their abiding-places, extravagant in their habits, never before among us, and destined, by changes of circumstances, social and political to leave, ere long, as suddenly as *they have come. The City is over-*run with refugees from the South, speculators and others from all parts of the country, who have rushed hither, attracted by the mania for speedy money-making, or by the fact that this City offers the most varied facilities for spending time and money, while the re-establishment of peace is being awaited. The hotels and boarding-houses have been thronged all Winter by crowds of Southerners, to whom, in comparison with prices current in rebeldom, everything has seemed cheap. With no faith in rebel currency, and a strong suspicion of that of this Government, real estate, especially desirable dwelling-houses, has seemed the most attractive investment they could make, and sales of such property, at greatly enhanced prices, have been very large. The speculators and transient residents here, with full purses, are inspired with a desire to appear aristocratic and ostentatious at any price, and so we are having an immense influx of "shoddy" families, who seize the best houses, at the highest rents, though they may never have seen a kitchen range, or be able to tell the difference between a speaking-tube and a penny whistle. Hundreds of families long resident here will be crowded out of their houses this Spring by this advance in rents, which they cannot afford to pay, and be compelled to take up with fewer conveniences, or find refuge in the country. But as long as "shoddy" pays well, we suppose there is no help for it, the only consolation being that this state of things will last no longer than does the money of the fast-livers, and we shall see these irruptions on the face of society disappear even more rapidly than they have appeared.

But if houses cannot be had, what will people do? Boarding is distasteful to families, and the country is the only refuge. Undoubtedly there will be a great flow of city residents to the country this season—a larger number than usual of whom will remain for the year; and we hope all who can will go. Send your families, not to the dirty, seething suburbs near-by, but clear into the country, where your meat, and milk, and vegetables don't go by your door to the city, and come back at an advance on city prices. That isn't economical country living. But forty, fifty or a hundred miles or more, where there is pure air, and pure influences, and real cheapness of living.

Volunteering Under False Pretences.—We call the attention of the Provost-Marshal (if he have any authority in the matter) to the fact that the service is suffering detriment by the selfish efforts of recruiting agents, in inducing volunteers to enlist in arms of the service in which they are not needed. Thus we understand that hundreds of men have lately been induced, by the arts of these men, to enlist in the heavy artillery. These agents hold out seductive representations of the charms of this branch of the service, and allure their victims by telling them they will have "good beds," "no marching" to do, etc., etc. Now, it will be as well for recruits to understand at once that these baits are all a delusion and a snare. What the service now needs is not heavy artillery, but light infantry; and those who enlist in the heavy artillery will, beyond a doubt, in the majority of cases, be "transferred," and their dreams of "good beds," etc., prove as unsubstantial as the baseless fabric of a vision. There are, doubtless, a certain class of men who would be unwilling to enlist for the everyday work of the war, whom yet the large bounties would tempt to volunteer for the kind of fancy duty pictured by the recruiting agents in their alluring posters. If the agents can only swell their commissions, they probably care little for the mere fact that the promises under which they induced their recruits to enlist cannot possibly be made good. This should be looked after, for it is proving something of an obstacle to legitimate enlistments.

A Query as to the Quotas.—It is a matter of regret that the Secretary of War or the Provost-Marshal-General has not yet seen fit to define precisely the meaning of the call for troops, under which the draft is ordered for the 10th of March. It is shrouded in the most embarrassing obscurity, and we have been left to infer its meaning from such unauthoritative interpretations as have been put upon it by Washington correspondents. It has been generally understood that the call for 500,000 men included the call of last November for 300,000—that is, was simply an addition of 200,000 to that levy. But it is now claimed that Provost-Marshal-General Fry has explicitly declared that the call for 500,000 not only includes last November's 300,000, *but also the draft of last Summer*, and counts in, also, commuters under the $300 exemption clause. According to this interpretation, quite a number of States have already filled their full quotas; and it would appear that the call was simply made, for the purpose of adjusting the balance of dues from the States that have not furnished the requisite number. If this be the correct interpretation, why not have an authoritative announcement to that effect?—and, if it be not correct, it would certainly be worth while that the public should be disabused of the erroneous impression. It will make a very important difference in the number of men to be added to the army. If the total reinforcement to be added to our effective force in the field is to be limited to the number that will remain from the President's call after all the deductions named have been made, it would indicate either a very great confidence in the speedy crushing of the rebellion, or else a very inadequate appreciation of the imperative needs of the country. The coming draft will certainly produce the benefit of adjusting the balance, clearing off all old scores, and making a clean sheet for future requisitions if they should be needed—what beyond that we have no means of judging. We trust, however, it will give in addition a surplus sufficient to add handsome reinforcements to the thinned ranks of our veteran regiments.

Amusements.

Italian Opera.—Gounod's "Faust" will be performed to-night at the Academy of Music, when a crowded house may be expected. To-morrow a matinée will be given, on which occasion Bellini's "Norma" will be presented for the only time at a matinée.

Barnum's Museum.—Only two days more remain to see the beautiful drama, "Haivel," as another, "Miriam's Crime," is to take its place next Monday. It is to be played every afternoon and evening. The giants, dwarfs, and other curiosities at all hours.

The Chesapeake Case.

Halifax, N. S., Thursday, Feb. 18.

Legislative proceedings thus far have been unimportant. Last evening Mr. Bourinot moved for all the documents relating to the *Chesapeake*. He complained that the Confederates had been unjustly shut out from the privilege of asserting and supporting their rights. That a special messenger was dispatched to Richmond, but had not returned, and in the meantime the Judge had delivered a final decree. The Government replied that all communication from the imperial authorities were strictly confidential and could not be produced. No questions were asked why the *Chesapeake* was allowed to violate the revenue laws of several ports in this Province.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Friday, Feb. 12.

Sailed, ship *Benjamin*, for Shanghai.

The railroad from Marysville to Oroville, a distance of 30 miles, is completed. The event was formally celebrated at Oroville on Monday by procession, a public dinner and a ball.

About 2,000 kegs of blasting powder have been sold within a fortnight. They brought from six to seven dollars. The sales of Eastern lard are very slow. Business is generally moderate, with but little variation in prices.

Railroad Accident.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 18.

An accident occurred to the down-mail train, on the Central Railroad, this afternoon, the baggage car being thrown off the track by a broken rail. The baggage-man, Jacob Furnas, of this city, jumped out and was killed.

Baltimore Politics.

Baltimore, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The City Convention to renominate a ticket for a Constitutional Convention, met to-night. Resolutions indorsing the Administration of President Lincoln, and in favor of his reelection, were unanimously adopted.

Movements of Gen. Burnside.

Boston, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 18.

Gen. Burnside arrived here at noon to-day. He formerly resided in this town. His reception was most enthusiastic. The whole people of the town seemed to be at the depot to welcome the hero, amid the firing of cannon, music, etc.

Sailing of the Arabia.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The *Arabia*, for Halifax and Liverpool, sailed at 7 o'clock this morning. The gale has subsided. Thermometer at sunrise 6° below zero; at 10 A. M. 7° above.

Fire in Charlestown, Va.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Feb. 18.

A fire in Charlestown, Va., on the 14th, destroyed Smith's dry goods store and the Lucas House. Loss $50,000. Small insurance.

Marine Investigation.

Halifax, N. S., Thursday, Feb. 18.

The *Wild Rover*, from Newfoundland for New-York, has put into this port.

Arrived, Sea Bird, from New-York.

FROM IRELAND.

The Rebel Prisoners—Self-Mutilation—A Fine Regiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Headquarters Sullivan's Brigade, Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, Friday, Feb. 12, 1864.

The veterans of Gen. Cochrane's old regiment, the First United States Chasseurs, have recently reported to these headquarters. Nearly the entire brigade (first of the Third Division, Sixth Corps,) re-enlisted for the term of "three years unless sooner discharged." The skeleton battalions that we left at Brandy Station, Va., were, on the 5th of January, ordered to this island, where there are between two and three thousand rebel officers held as prisoners of war. Among them are Gens. Adams, Trimble and Jerr. Thompson. Gen. Alex. Shaler, of New-York, has the immediate command of the post for the present.

The "Veteran Volunteers" left the Soldiers' Depot, corner of Howard-street, Feb. 2, and reached Sandusky City on the 3d. The ladies of the place gave us a most flattering reception, a circumstance which cannot be recorded of the ladies of New-York. It is written with regret, that in your great Metropolis no one seemed to recognize in us men who had fought many fierce battles—men who had endangered their lives as well for the honor of our State as for the integrity of the Union. Let it pass.

On the 5th inst., several hundred rebel officers left the island for other quarters at Fort Independence. The guerrilla, Jerr. Thompson, was of the number. He has hitherto been recognized as the leading spirit among the prisoners. Gen. Adams was to have gone; but, having had a leg amputated after the battle of Gettysburgh, the nature of his wound made it not admit of present exposure. As soon as the "chivalry" were securely on the boat, Jerr. exclaimed: "Now, then, gentlemen, let us give three cheers for Jeff. Davis—Rip, hip, hurrah!"

On some future occasion you will learn how matters are conducted outside and inside of the prison barracks. At present it will be sufficient to state that many have already taken the oath of allegiance. A Captain who has thus assumed the garb of loyalty, and who is at present in hospital here, declares that there are ever six hundred prisoners who would gladly subscribe to the oath, but they dare not manifest their sentiments. One officer, who had expressed this determination, was to have vengeance meted out to him. Passing from the prison yard with the "water-squad," a friend told him not to return again. They would have hung him that night, and secreted the body in the rear vaults. Such is life among these Jesse-ites here.

The weather here is very cold, and the lake for miles is completely blocked with ice. The Union soldiers from Virginia, having lived in that State the best part of three years, have hardly, as yet, become acclimated to the rigors of this latitude.

DRILL.

Weather Reports—Feb. 18.

Montreal, C. E.—A bright and clear morning; thermometer 20 below zero.

Dover, N. H.—Thermometer at sunrise 10° below; weather clear; wind northwest.

Calais, Me.—Wind northwest; weather clear and very cold.

Portland, Me.—Thermometer 6° above zero; weather clear; wind northwest.

Halifax, N. S.—At 12 M., weather clear and cold.

Bangor, Me., Thursday, Feb. 18.

This has been the coldest weather of the season in Maine. The mercury has been 16 degrees below zero. Over a foot of snow has fallen, and has drifted so badly as to block up the roads, so that our mails are all suspended.

Montreal, Thursday, Feb. 18.

No trains have arrived or been dispatched from this city for the last two days, on account of the heavy drifting ice and the intense cold.

Pioneer Clay Club.

The twenty-fifth annual ball of the Eighth Ward Pioneer Clay Club was held last evening at the Apollo Rooms. The room was beautifully dressed, and ornamented with a portrait and statue of Henry Clay. Suspended from the orchestra was a neat banner, and on it the lines:

"Let others hail the rising sun,
We bow to him whose course has run."

During the evening a meeting of the club was called, at which Mr. Bergheim presided. The following toasts were offered:

"*The Memory of Henry Clay*," received and honored standing and in silence.

"The President of the United States," which was appropriately responded to.

"The Memory of Capt. Ferris," drunk in silence. Other toasts and sentiments were given, after which the meeting adjourned. The ball was kept up until an early hour, and apparently well enjoyed by all present.

Arrivals in the City.

Col. Ordson, of the United States Army; G. L. Bushnell, of New-Haven; J. Meyer and wife, of Boston; G. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia; T. Chappell and wife, of Vermont; and R. W. Poole, of Baltimore, are stopping at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Dr. Dunlap, of Massachusetts; C. B. Arrowsmith, of Buffalo; M. W. Warner, of St. Louis; A. C. Robbins, of Cincinnati; J. Shaw, of Ohio; A. Burnett, of Indiana; J. L. Howard, of Hartford; C. M. Crosswell, of Michigan; and W. B. Lovejoy, of Chicago, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Amos Tuck, B. T. Loring, and G. B. Fish, of Boston; C. H. Coffin, of Salem; Peter Gougher, of Utica; B. Payne, of Albany; L. T. Downes, of Providence; G. C. Bell, of Buffalo; Hon. F. King, of Ogdensburgh; and C. W. Schaffer, of Kingston, are stopping at the Astor House.

Fires and Accidents by the Bursting of a Water-pipe.—There was a number of fires in the city yesterday, but, with one exception, the loss of property was comparatively light.

About 8 o'clock, A. M., some clothes hanging round a stove to dry, at No. 222 Pitt-avenue, ignited, and the flames made considerable progress before the fact was discovered. The damage amounted to about $200 before the fire could be extinguished.

About 9 o'clock, A. M., a fire occurred in the house of Peter Schlesinger, on the corner of Myrtle and Washington avenues. It appears that the water-pipe which feeds the boiler, connecting with the range, became broken, and when the servant lit the fire, the sudden expansion produced by the heat caused an explosion. The range was blown into fragments, and the fire was scattered about the room. The clothing of the girl, named Catharine Carroll, caught fire and she was badly burned before aid could be rendered. She was conveyed to the City Hospital. Damage by fire, $150.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a large brick building, situated in Dean-street, near Vanderbilt-avenue, lately occupied by Gunzer, Kenzels & Co. as a hoop-skirt factory, and previous thereto as a skate manufactory. The building was of brick, three stories in height, 50 by 60 feet in extent. It has not been occupied for some time, and contained very little, if anything of value. The entire structure was demolished. One of the walls falling out, a portion of the rubbish fell upon Assistant Engineer Rosser Ellis, who sustained serious, but it is hoped not dangerous, injuries in consequence. The damage, in damage, will reach about $2,000.

About 3 o'clock, P. M., the house of Michael Gazzo, No. 761 Pacific-street, took fire from the sparks from the above factory, and damaged to the extent of $200 before the flames could be extinguished. Insured in different Brooklyn companies.

The July Riots—Damage to Against the City of Brooklyn.—The case of A. Benny Lent and others, proprietors of certain buildings on the Atlantic Dock, and a grain elevator in the Basin, which was destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th July, 1863, during the prevalence of the New-York riots, was tried in the Kings County Circuit Court during the present week. The city also belonging to plaintiffs, together with another building of the same kind belonging to Mr. Wm. B. Barnes, and a tugboat owned by the Atlantic Dock Company, were destroyed by fire. A mob of from 50 to 150 men gathered in the vicinity of the dock, during the early part of the evening, and about 11 o'clock made a demonstration with pistols, clubs and stones. A few men had been stationed on the elevator owned by plaintiffs to guard it, but finding it somewhat powerless, they decamped in a hurry, leaving barrels were rolled on the platform of the elevator, and set on fire. As soon as the incendiaries saw the flames ascending they ceased to fire. As they left, The Police soon after arrived, but the offenders having taken their departure no arrest were made, and the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the floating structures and vessel in the water, all of which were destroyed. The Police had previously been requested to guard the dock, some threats of violence having been made, but it being a time of great excitement, and the force being very small, it was deemed best to keep them in reserve for other duty. No adequate guard could at that time be detailed for any particular place. The amount of damages claimed by plaintiffs was $150,000. A number of witnesses having been examined, the case was given to the jury, who, after a short absence, returned a verdict of $16,000 in favor of plaintiffs. This is the process of other cases for property destroyed on the occasion above alluded to.

FROM ALBANY.

The Governor's Message Again—The Twenty-ninth Regiment—Speech of Col. Gates—Resolutions of the Hudson—The Broadway Railroad—Niagara Ship Canal.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 18.

In the Assembly Chamber, last evening, Mr. G. PARSONS, of St. Lawrence, criticised the Governor's annual message with clearness and argumentative ability, sustaining his argument with a large amount of statistical information.

The Colonel and officers of the Twentieth Regiment New-York Militia were invited to seats on the floor of the Assembly, and complimentary speeches were made by the Speaker of the House, Mr. ATWOOD, and Col. T. B. GATES of the regiment.

Col. GATES said:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: I know not in what language to express to you the gratification that we feel for the honor that you have conferred upon the Twentieth Regiment of the New-York State Militia, in inviting its officers to the privileges of the floor of this House. We come to Albany to-day, sir, upon business of solemn import. We come here to pay, in the first place, our respects to the Governor of the State, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the State of New-York, and in the second place, to tender to the widow of our deceased Colonel the compliment of a presentation of a stand of colors of our regiment to her infant son, the son of our ever-lamented Colonel. Knowing that we should be detained here until evening, we determined to come to the Assembly Chamber to witness the proceedings that might take place here this evening; but we had no expectation that we should be honored with the compliment of seats upon the floor. In behalf of the officers here, Sir—in behalf of the regiment I have the honor to command—I thank you, Sir, and I thank the members of the Assembly for the honor they have conferred upon us. The Twentieth Regiment is a regiment of the militia of the State of New-York. On the breaking out of this rebellion they tendered their services to the Governor of this State, and through him to the President of the United States, and were accepted. They marched from Kingston, in Ulster County, on the 20th of April, 1861, for three months' service. At the expiration of that time they returned, and were mustered out of service, but were soon mustered in again, and marched in October, 1861, again for the war. I feel it due that I should say to you, sir, and to the members of the Legislature, that the regiment has been faithful to the trust that was confided to it; that upon the expiration of its three months' service it went again in the way, that the regiment has been in service up to the present time; that now we come back from the field of duty for the purpose of entering the service of the Government, to continue in that service until the war shall close. [Applause.] These men I now have the honor to command in the place of the former Colonel of the regiment, GEORGE W. PRATT, whose memory is sacred to us, and, I believe, to the people of the entire State—GEORGE W. PRATT, who was one of the principal men in perfecting the militia organization of the State of New-York, whose heart was in the work which he took in hand, whose patriotism was above party and above everything except the welfare of his country. At his death the regiment was assigned to me, and I have fought with disaster, but the fraction of military men is often yet more to be deplored." [Applause.]

Then, after producing emphatic testimonials in his favor from Gens. WOOL, TOTTEN, MORRIS and others, Col. HOLT concludes:

"Surely, in the presence of such testimonials as these, Gen. BURNHAM should not be condemned, as incapable or unfaithful, precipitately, without a hearing. His restoration is respectfully recommended."

Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, in accordance with a call addressed to President Low from several prominent members of the Board.

The following letter from Secretary CHASE was read:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 1, 1864.

SIR: My attention has been for a considerable time directed to the state of the laws, regulations and usages relating to the navigation and external commerce of the country, and the collection of revenue by customs; and I have become convinced that a system which was deemed wisely adapted to the condition of the country and its commerce at the time when it was first adopted, in 1790, has now, from the vast increase of population and trade, become inadequate to the wants of either the Government or of the mercantile community, and that careful revision and simplification and, in some particulars, more radical modifications of the laws and regulations, as well as reform in their administration, has been necessary. With a view to these ends I have invited Messrs. CHAS. F. KIRKLAND, AUGUSTUS SCHELL and GOUVERNEUR P. LOWREY, in conjunction with the Solicitor of the Treasury, and M. J. P. BAILEY, the Special Agent of this department in New-York, to act as a commission to make a complete and thorough revision and codification of the Navigation Laws and the laws for the collection of customs.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has, under my direction, devoted much consideration to the subject, and made several visits to New-York and Boston for the purpose of prosecuting personal investigations and inquiries in the Custom-houses in those cities, as well as for consultation with the Collectors and other officers of the revenue, and Mr. BAILEY has, in the performance of his duty, as special agent of the department, become familiar with the practical working of our revenue system, and it is for these reasons, and also that the views of this department may be fully represented, that they have been associated in the commission.

I am desirous that the work, when complete, shall embody the results, not alone of legal experience, which have grown up under the practical administration of the laws; and it will, therefore, be highly gratifying to me if you will designate one or more of the members of the Chamber of Commerce to confer with the Commission above-named, and aid in a successful accomplishment of the work in hand, by such information and suggestions as may be in their power to impart, and as may be deemed important to the commercial interests of the country.

It seems desirable that, should you accept the invitation now given, the person or persons who may be appointed by you, and the gentlemen composing the commission above named, should be brought into communication at as early a day as possible, in order that no little delay as possible shall take place in the prosecution of the matter in hand. With great respect, S. P. CHASE.

A. A. LOW, President Chamber of Commerce.

It was ordered that the communication be acknowledged with the thanks of the Chamber. A committee of five, consisting of the following named gentlemen, was appointed to act in the matter of conference with the parties named in the letter: A. A. LOW, JOHN C. GREEN, A. T. STEWART, A. W. BRADFORD and MOSES H. GRINNELL.

After the transaction of some further business of minor importance, the meeting adjourned.

Metropolitan Fair.

The wholesale dry goods merchants of New-York have issued the following circular:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to represent the wholesale dry goods merchants in the Metropolitan Fair, to commence in this City on March 22 next. It will be held under the management of the ladies of the City, who will be aided by an Advisory Committee of gentlemen. Its object is to supply funds to the United States Sanitary Commission.

The services of this Commission have been recognized throughout the entire army as in the highest degree beneficial. Every battle-field has been the witness of their noble, merciful, and successful labors—imparting to the sick and wounded help, comfort and hope; and to those in arms, confidence and courage. All who are enabled to pursue their avocations in ease and safety at home, cannot do less than provide for the sufferings of the brave soldiers who expose themselves to sickness, wounds and death, to maintain the unity and promote the welfare of their country.

Contributions for this purpose are requested in money or merchandise. If in money, it may be sent to either of the committee; if in merchandise, to the Receiving Depot, No. 2 Great Jones-street.

The magnitude of the wholesale dry goods interest—comprising the domestic and foreign commission houses, importers and jobbers—calls for a corresponding contribution to this object of benevolence and duty, such as will not only compare favorably with the results of Fairs held successfully in other cities, and with the contributions of other interests in the City, but also be esteemed worthy of the liberality and patriotism of the Commercial Metropolis of the country.

COMMITTEE.

Alexander T. Stewart,	William G. Lambert,
Edward S. Jaffray,	John M. Davies,
Henry P. Spalding,	James M. Constable,
George Bliss,	Sharon S. Butler,
Adrian Iselin,	Charles S. Ludington,
William H. Lee,	Charles L. Anthony,
Gustavus Kunter,	William A. Haines,

LEVI P. MORTON, Chairman.

NAHUM SULLIVAN, Secretary.
W. G. LAMBERT, Treasurer.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE HON. A. D. RUSSELL, CITY JUDGE.

MATILDA ROBERTS was charged with robbing a soldier named JOHN COLES of a watch, while in a house of prostitution. The evidence not being sufficient, the jury, under instructions of the court, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

LEWIS HAYNES was convicted of felonious assault and battery on Officer CHRISTOPHER.

JAMES ROBINSON was convicted of burglary in the third degree—entering the office of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company and stealing property therefrom—and sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

PAULINE WALTERS, alias Pauline Elkin, a member of a family somewhat noted in criminal courts, was tried and convicted of grand larceny, stealing from a soldier named FRANCIS KELLY $150, while in a house of prostitution.

Assistant District-Attorney SEWARD stated to the jury that he desired to call their attention particularly to this class of cases; that soldiers were continually being decoyed into these dens of prostitution, plied with liquor until they became partially or wholly intoxicated, and then robbed of their money; that upon the corners of nearly every street in New-York, there are women lay in wait for such victims; and he hoped the jury in this case and similar cases would give the utmost severity of the law. Sentence was deferred until Saturday.

CHRISTOPHER KING was tried on two indictments charged for grand larceny, picking the pocket of HENRY POWERS of $20. The case is still on.

The Fire-Marshal's Semi-Annual Report.

Fire-Marshal BAKER has issued his semi-annual report for the half year ending Nov. 30, 1863. The total number of fires during that period was 199, of which 65 were caused by rioters; the balance—164—arose from ordinary causes. The following statement shows the losses during each month, with amount of insurance, &c.:

	Alleged Loss.	Ins.	Ass'n Pold.
June	$74,577	$432,750	$61,322
July	25,069	104,950	19,599
August	79,148	390,650	67,067
September	56,752	237,500	38,782
October	72,938	265,100	54,125
November	113,002	1,024,400	69,050
Total	$422,006	$2,505,610	$320,536

Fifty incendiary fires occurred during the period, and twenty-five attempts were made to set buildings on fire. Forty-seven arrests were made on charges of arson, of which three pleaded guilty, one was tried and convicted, eleven have been indicted, ten have been committed by a magistrate, and twenty-two discharged. Sixteen of the parties arrested were rioters.

There were 31 deaths caused by fire—12 men, 6 women, 3 boys and 8 girls, including 7 men and 1 boy, rioters, who were burned in the armory corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-first-street. Of the losses sustained by fire during the riots, Fire-Marshal BAKER is unable to furnish a correct statement, but estimates them at $1,000,000.

Reception and Review of the First New-York Cavalry.

The reception and review of the First New-York Cavalry, yesterday afternoon, was conducted with more than usual *éclat*. The veterans, numbering 420 men, under command of Col. MCREYNOLDS, have unanimously reënlisted for the war. They have been nearly three years in active service, have seen a great deal of hard fighting, have endured many hardships, and are home to enjoy a furlough of thirty days. About two o'clock the Seventh Regiment, preceded by their band, entered the City Hall PARK, and formed in line opposite the City Hall steps, where Mayor GUNNISON, several members of the Common Council, Brig.-Gen. HALL and other officers and civilians, reviewed the cavalry as they filed by, accompanied by the band from Governor's Island, which was present by special order of Gen. DIX. After the review the cavalry were escorted to the Jefferson Market Drill-room, where a substantial banquet had been prepared for them. There the festivities, speeches, &c., incident to such occasions, were indulged in. As the procession left the Park salutes were fired from the cannon at the City Hall recruiting office.

Skating.

The cold snap which has so suddenly come upon us, brought up again the gay anticipations of the skaters, and to-day it may be remarked generally that "the ball is up," and skating good everywhere in the vicinity of the City. Extensive preparations are being made for carnivals to be held on the Central Park and Fifth-avenue ponds. At the latter, during the day yesterday and after nightfall, there were hundreds enjoying themselves on the best ice seen this Winter. A band enlivened the occasion, and it was not until a late hour the different parties retired to their houses. To-day it is expected there will be a larger number of people on skates in New-York than ever before. Many who did not take advantage of the fine condition of the ice in January, and who supposed they had lost their chance for enjoyment this Winter, will make the present time an occasion for settling old accounts.

GEOLOGICAL LECTURES—Mr. J. W. TAYLOR, late Curator of the State Cabinet of Natural History, at Albany, in compliance with an invitation extended him by numerous prominent citizens, commences a course of lectures upon Geology at Clinton Hall, this evening, before the Mercantile Library Association. Mr. TAYLOR will illustrate his lectures by charts and specimens.

Coughs and Colds.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," a simple remedy, which has relieved thousands, and which is in almost every case effectual.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

A CHALLENGE TO THE

There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE

propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitor.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 16 University-place, N.Y.

Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

A Cure for Rupture or Hernia.

Persons afflicted with this dangerous complaint can now be cured without a shadow of doubt.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS

is a combination of new principles never before applied to a truss. We have cured cases which were given up as incurable. It is light, clean and easy; no pressure on the back, hams or cord; power controlled by turning a screw; invented and owned solely by the undersigned. Pamphlets free. Sold wholesale and retail by

GREGORY & CO., No. 600 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Wind-pain, &c., prepared only by E. G. WELLS, No. 207 Canal-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rocky" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 128 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye. Harmless, instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-Machines.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 456 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Second-hand Safes—For Sale

CHEAP FOR CASH, AT NO. 108 MAIDEN LANE.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience, by the patent by Dr. SACHAREE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 630 Broadway.

Neat and Cosy Sleeping-garment can save much fuel. Sold by WILCOX and CLARK, Sewing-Machine, No. 66 Broadway.

Beyond cures in Matthews. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of 30 years and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain.

Prof. ALEX. C. HARRY'S Trichoparesus, or Medicated Compound, for restoring, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.; cures rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Serious Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

D. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved strop now in use, having been before the public for forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.

J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES. Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—HAMLIN.—At Sheffield, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Dr. Gale, J. O. ANDREWS, of Ashley Falls, to FANNIE C. HAMLIN, of the former place.

MEYERS—HOGGLAND.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. S. Hutton, Mr. BERNERHOFF MEYERS to Miss JENNIE A. HOGGLAND, all of this City.

ROBINSON—HAMLIN.—At Sheffield, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Dr. Gale, J. H. ROBINSON, of New-York City, to MARY F. HAMLIN, of the former place.

☞ California papers please copy.

SHIZE—SOULARD.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, by Rev. Dr. Shize, at the residence of the bride, JOHN B. SHIZE to FRANCES ELMIRA SOULARD, daughter of the late Simon Soulard, all of this City.

SILLECK—PEARSALL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. S. H. King, Mr. OSCAR SILLECK to Miss ADALINE A., youngest daughter of John and Mary Pearsall. No cards.

VANDERBECK—PLACE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mr. JOHN W. VANDERBECK to Miss ANGELINA R. PLACE, all of this City.

WARD—HOPKINS.—At the Edward's Church, Northampton, Mass., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. E. Y. Swift, JAMES C. WARD to Miss MARGARETTA D. HOPKINS, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Hopkins.

DIED.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 18, LEONARD ATWATER, son of Henry L. and Mary S. Butler, aged 2 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 296 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BERRY.—At Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, A. D. BERRY, Esq., a well known and highly respected merchant, late of this City.

COXSONS.—In this City, at the residence of his brother, Lieut. HENRY H. COXSONS, Twenty-first New-York Battery, son of Levi Coxsons, of Utica, aged 46 years.

CLUCKSHEN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, CORNELIUS V. CLUCKSHEN, in the 46th year of his age.

Funeral on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., New-York.

CLOSE.—At Croton Falls, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, of scarlet fever, LEWIS NUMAN CLOSE, only son of Odle and Samantha B. Close, and grandson of Lewis Numan, Esq., aged 12 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, at Croton Falls, Westchester County, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 19, at 2 o'clock.

DAY.—At New-Durham, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, MARY, beloved wife of Samuel S. Day, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Olive Branch Lodge No. 32, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist-st. Baptist Church, New-York, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HELME.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 17, MRS. MARY HELME, widow of Obadiah Wiener Helme, and daughter of the late James W. Lent.

Relatives, friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 136 2d-av.

HONERWELL.—Suddenly, at Katonah, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 18, JOHN HONERWELL, formerly of New-York City, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment on Monday, the 22d.

HOWE.—In Boston, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, ELIZABETH ROBIE, wife of Jonathan Howe, and daughter of the late Henry Sterns, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., aged 33 years.

JENNINGS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 17, of scarlet fever, DOUGLAS, son of A. G. and Cecilia D. Jennings, aged 7 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, Bedford-av., corner of Putnam-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Flushing, Conn., for interment.

KING.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, MARY ANNE, widow of the late Louis King, and daughter of Rev. Joseph Totten.

The funeral will be attended from her late residence, No. 3 Porter-st., this day, (Friday,) the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MANNUS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 18, AUGUSTUS HENRY, only son of Augustus H. and Jane Mannus, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, No. 68 10th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Friday,) the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORTON.—At Cutchogue, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, of consumption, Capt. ISAAC T. MORTON, in the 43d year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at Cutchogue, this day, (Friday,) the 19th inst. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

MCCARTY.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 18, at his residence, No. 46 East 26th-st., PETER MCCARTY, in the 87th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will appear hereafter.

PRATT.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, ALBERT CLIFFORD, infant son of Albert G. and Fannie B. Pratt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 126 West 33d-st., without further invitation.

PARKER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, MARY B. PARKER, formerly Mrs. Benj. T. Gilbert, aged 37 years.

Funeral service this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, 40th-st., near 3d-av.

☞ Boston, Providence and New-Orleans papers please copy.

PICKARD.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, JOSEPH PICKARD, in the 83d year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 121 East 26th-st., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

STEWART.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, SARAH MANNIX, youngest daughter of J. D. and Amanda M. Stewart, aged 17 years and 1 week.

The funeral will take place at their residence, No. 134 Charlton-st., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives, friends, and also the members of Accacia Lodge No. 327, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

STORRS.—At Milford, N. J., suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, COOPER STORRS, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence in Madison, N. J., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Cars leave Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning leave Madison at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—At Reading, Penn., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, of consumption, ELIZA CLARISSA, only daughter of James and Laura Thompson, of East Haven, Conn.

The remains will be taken to East Haven for interment.

TIBBALS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 18, WILLIAM H., eldest son of Lewis and Sarah Tibbals, aged 25 years and 6 months.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 11 A. M., from his late residence, De Kalb, near Marcy-av.

TREADWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, of scarlet fever, FLORENCE PALMER, youngest child of Henry and Eliza C. Treadwell, aged 4 years, 9 months and 12 days.

Her remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery on the 17th.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

VAN SICLEN.—At New Lots, Kings County, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, MRS. PARNE VAN SICLEN, relict of the late Abraham Van Siclen, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence.

WALKER.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, MRS. STEPHEN C. WALKER.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 40 East 20th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Erie, Penn., for interment.

WAGSTAFF.—At Washington Heights, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, WILLIE, eldest son of Thomas H. and Henrietta Wagstaff, aged 9 years, 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Intercession, corner of 155th-st. and 10th-av., on Friday, Feb. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

YOUNG.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, CORNELIA E., relict of the late Rev. Albert A. Young, and daughter of the late Daniel Kissam.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 23 Bowning-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS, NEW STYLES, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM PARIS.—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, to Twenty-five dollars each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS, NEW STYLES, TWELVE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on Saturday, the 20th day of February, at 1½ o'clock, A. M., and P. M. Mails for Great Britain, Ireland, France, Prussia, Switzerland, Italy, &c., will close at 1½ o'clock, A. M. Mails for Germany, Holland, Belgium, &c., at 1½ o'clock, A. M. Mails for Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Bermuda, St. Pierre, Miquelon, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, Aspinwall, Panama, Pacific Islands, Japan, China, Sandwich Islands, Australia, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, New-Granada, Venezuela, Brazil, Buenos Ayres

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
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DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of Bankable issues. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.
Stocks and Gold bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest collection made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 25, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of the affairs on the 31st December, 1863:
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863 ..... $6,324,289 00
Premiums on Marine Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863 ..... 1,799,882 34
Total $8,124,171 34
Amount of Marine Premiums earned $6,366,051 17
Amount paid for losses $2,607,681 66
Amount paid for dividends 1,600,007 40
Amount paid for the following items, viz.:
Premium Notes and Scrip received from Mutual Insurance Companies of the United States and New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks $2,687,687 00
Premium Notes and Bills receivable 1,440,200 00
Interest received and accrued 300,700 00
Interest on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies and other claims due the Company 104,664 11
Premium Notes and Bills receivable 2,378,676 03
Cash in Bank 244,215 00
Total amount of Assets $9,243,546 33
Of which will be paid on the outstanding certificates of profits, when called for, and other liabilities $4,000,000 00
Leaving a surplus $5,243,546 33
Of which there will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.
Adding thereto more than one-half million dollars of the outstanding participations of the issue of 1863 will be called and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment.
A dividend of forty per cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.
The profits of the Company accumulated from the 1st of July, 1862, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amounting to $1,000,000
Total $6

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST TIME.—DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., formerly of Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Warsaw, Leipsic, Dresden, Prague, Munich, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Leyden, Utrecht, Amsterdam, Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp, Lisbon, Madrid, Seville, Cadiz, Malaga, Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, Cairo, Jerusalem, Beirut, Damascus, Calcutta, Bombay, Pekin, Canton, Shanghai, Yeddo, Sydney, Melbourne, Lima, Valparaiso, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Mexico, Havana, Kingston, Nassau, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans, Galveston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Cairo, Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, Sacramento, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Canton, Hong Kong, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Natal, Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart Town, Launceston, Auckland, Wellington, Lima, Valparaiso, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo

[illegible] FROM CUBA.

Continued from Fifth page.

[illegible] cotton, tobacco, honey, and spirits of [illegible] in Havana. They do not meet their enemy in the field, but follow a system of guerrilla warfare, hiding themselves to their impenetrable hospital forests and [illegible] fastnesses, whence they emerge to destroy all the forces brought against them.

Spain has already, at enormous cost, sent 12,000 troops, who have been all but annihilated; and she is now making a new levy of 30,000, largely drawn from the Island of Cuba, which seems to be retained as an appendage to the Spanish Crown merely on account of the plunder and bleeding that "the always faithful Island" can endure. Several transports have already come into Cuba with the sick and wounded soldiers, never less than 500 on board, and on one occasion, 1,000. What the Dominicans need most is money and ammunition of war. With these, my informant thinks that Spain would stand no chance whatever against her able opponents; and even in their present condition, he believes that she will be forced to give up the contest within eight months.

A loan to meet this war was recently attempted in Havana; and although three banks subscribed in sums from $15 to $50,000, it fell through, and a *forced loan* is even now being attempted here, a meeting having been held upon this subject last night. The Cuban people have already withstood so much, that it seems scarcely possible to put any limit to the amount of taxation they can endure; but my informant—in [illegible] in this last drain upon their resources—emphatically gave it as his opinion that the "poccle cuba never stand it." In speaking of the Dominicans, he made a characteristic remark that came home to me: "If," said he, "the colored troops in your country can fight as the Dominicans do, there is no fear of your succeeding with them against your rebels."

Business of every kind is dull in Havana. There is some little [illegible] in sugar, and now and then a stray vessel or two—like those into which I ran—comes in with cotton to make a little stir in the market, but beyond that all is quiet. The Cuban planters are watching very anxiously to the free-labor experiment now being tried in Louisiana, and if it succeeds—as it unquestionably must—good-by to Slavery here also, and sooner than the most sanguine may imagine.

OFF SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1864.

THE STEAMSHIP HAVANA.

It is my duty, before closing my letter, to add a few words respecting this noble vessel which has thus led brought us in safety, and with an amount of comfort and study of the comforts of passengers rarely equalled, and never excelled by anything I have ever met with in my somewhat extended rambles by water. The *Havana* is a new iron screw-steamer, built in Philadelphia, by Neafie & Levy, expressly for the New-Orleans, Havana and New-York trade. Her entire length is 250 feet, breadth of beam 35 feet.

I always held the popular notion that a screw vessel rolled uncomfortably full much more in a high sea than a side-wheel steamer, but this vessel has undeceived me. In calm weather she is as little [illegible] as the motion of her engines that, in writing, I could scarcely realize the fact that I was on any floating object, while in rough weather she has the motion of a fine sailing ship, but with very little of that side-long jarring so common to all paddle wheels. It is impossible to speak too highly of the excellent arrangements on board the *Havana* for the comfort and convenience of passengers, not only in the design of the vessel, but the assiduity of her officers. The common remark of all on board was that she is a staunch sea-going vessel with all the internal luxury and space of a first-class Mississippi steamer. Seated at one end of the spacious and beautiful ladies' cabin, forward, the eye ranges along an unbroken length 200 feet to the end of the dining-room in the rear, the whole surface covered with rich Brussels carpet.

The state-rooms are roomy and very convenient, the table supplied with the most excellent food in abundance; and, most important of all, the attention paid to the passengers—especially the lady portion of them—was remarked by every one. I reflect with pleasure on my intercourse when I speak in the highest terms of the Commander, Capt. M. R. Garner, and of the Purser, Mr. John B. Hubbard, both of whom were perpetually on the alert in looking after the welfare of the passengers. In this respect Mr. Hubbard set an example that some other persons on this same route would do well to study.

I am the more particular in setting forth the merits of this vessel, because the traveling public may be spared by some little detention in New-Orleans, and by a little care in trifling contest with a gunboat while leaving the wharf at New-Orleans. These mishaps—although I doubtless good captain in the hands of rivals—cannot affect the character of the *Havana*. A consider and safer vessel never floated, as all of us had reason to think, in something very like a gale, off Cape Hatteras. She behaved most admirably; and I heartily commend her to those travelers intending to visit New-Orleans, as a vessel unsurpassed by anything afloat between that City and New-York. NEMO.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES.

THE ELECTION.

REGISTRY OF VOTERS.

From the New-Orleans Era, Feb. 16.

We paid a visit to the offices of Registrar for the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, yesterday, for the purpose of getting the correct figures. From Mr. Shoemmeyer, Register for Orleans, we learned that up to 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, the books stood as follows:

Number registered under Gov. Shepley's order	2,291
Number taken the President's oath and registered	2,231
Total number registered	4,520

At the same time the office was full of applicants for certificates. The clerks are busy making out papers and registering the names, and the prospects are favorable for a big rush between now and the closing of the books previous to the election.

In Jefferson City, we learned from Judge Payne, Register, that up to that date he had granted certificates to more than 500, of which number about 200 have taken the oath prescribed by the President. In Carrollton, in Jefferson Parish, about 20 have registered, all of whom have taken the President's oath. The following is a summary of the registry in the two parishes up to yesterday morning:

Registered under Gov. Shepley's order	2,407
Registered and taken the President's oath	2,461
Total registered	4,868

It is estimated that at least 150 more voters will come forward in Jefferson before the election.

It will be noticed that we have the secured already, in the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, enough votes to amount to about one-tenth of the aggregate vote in the State at the last Presidential election. But this should be no reason for the relaxation of our efforts. We can and should poll, in the loyal portions of this State, on the 22d inst., 16,000 votes.

A SPEECH BY MR. HAHN.

Hon. Michael Hahn made a speech at a ratification meeting a few evenings since, and said:

Fellow-Citizens: I congratulate you on the certain change in the public mind with regard to the Union within the last two years. The cause of our country and of freedom is making rapid and gigantic strides. The spirit of rebellion is fast giving way to love for our Union, and before many months elapse we will again be a united, happy and powerful people. God, in his infinite mercy, will not allow this country and this people to become permanently divided. The cause of justice is the cause of the Union.

"Thrice is he armed, who hath his quarrel just."

When the spirit of secession first reared its head in this city, in 1860, I was the first man to offer a resolution of devotion to the Union, at a public meeting on this very square. I have continued to love the Union ever since, all through the darkest hours of usurpation. It does not become me to speak of myself; but in conclusion I must say that if I am elected your Governor I will enter on the discharge of my duties perfectly free and untrammeled, without pledges, except those of the principles with which you are well familiar, and with a determination to do justice to all men. Let each and every one of us go to the polls on the 22d and vote for the men of our choice. Let us cast a large vote whether for or against me, so that our friends in the North may see that Louisiana is in truth fully returning to the Union.

THE BLOCKADE OF MOBILE.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

OFF MOBILE, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1864.

The monotony of the blockade is seldom broken of late.

On the 6th ult. a steamer was discovered on shore, [illegible] under the guns of Fort Morgan. All reasonable efforts were made to destroy or injure her, which succeeded, she afterwards lowered, in damage to her engines, though she was towed off by a rebel steamer.

On a portion of the 31st ult. and until the morning of the 2d inst., the entire fleet was enveloped in a dense fog. On the 2d the fog lifted, and at daylight a large, low and very sharp steamer was discovered on shore, a mile eastward of the fort.

The *Octorara*, *Sebago*, *Kennebec* and *Albatross* stood in and fired upon her, some shots taking effect. The steamer was apparently dismantled, the beach being covered with cotton.

After the fleet, in firing at the steamer, had approached within very easy range, and were coming to anchor, a very [illegible] which had the appearance of a tank [illegible] Morgan, that usual city of Jeff Davis [illegible] the fort, and the [illegible] attempt which all thought we, hitting her one, however, unlike which fire, the vessel eventually withdrew; but, however, the many shots had been returned by all—the *Kennebec* and *Albatross* patiently and definitely, with her splendid Parrott, making such havoc among the fort and its occupants.

The *Hartford* and *Albatross* remained within range of the guns of the fort, firing on the steamer, but did not receive so much attention as the *Octorara* and *Sebago*, the former being the favorite target of the rebs. The steamer *Dunbar* is apparently a hopeless wreck, and high upon the beach. Our shell probably gave her the finishing stroke.

The Mobile *Register*, of Feb. 2, states that the steamship *Denbigh*, which recently attempted to run the blockade, but got aground and was fired upon by the blockaders, is again afloat and but little injured.

THE GRAY JACKET.

From the Picayune, Feb. 11.

The steam-propeller *Gray Jacket*, recently captured by the United States steamer *Kennebec*, of the blockading squadron, while running the gauntlet from Mobile Bay, is aground on the bar at the mouth of the river. Her cargo, consisting of 503 bales of cotton and 10 barrels spirits of turpentine, is discharging, and will be forwarded to this city, and it is expected that it will be in the market in a few days; also, 60 bales of the staple, cargo of schooner *John Scott*, to be sold Feb. 24.

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

From the New-Orleans Times, Feb. 11.

The steamer Baltic arrived here yesterday from Madisonville, with a rowboat and five prisoners in tow. It appears that on the passage the lookout discovered a rowboat, containing five men, heading for Mandeville, and making every effort to reach that haven in the waters of Dixie. The steamer changed her course, and intercepted the boat, and took the five persons on board. Two of them were found to be Confederate Surgeons. Before the *Baltic* overhauled them, they had thrown overboard letters, cases of surgical instruments, and several bottles of brandy, which were recovered by the steamer. The rowboat is held for condemnation, and so are the prisoners, after trial.

FROM TEXAS.

From the New-Orleans Era, Feb. 10.

On the 21st of January the Thirteenth Maine Regiment was sent up to the head of Matagorda Peninsula, to make a reconnoissance, and was returning when Capt. Charles R. Manse, Company H., were accidentally shot by some sailors, from one of our gunboats, shooting cattle on the island. The ball first struck a private in Co. C, by the name of S. Hela, wounding him very seriously, then struck Capt. March in the head, back of the ears, and came out on the opposite side near the temple. He lived but a short time, insensible, and died without speaking.

It is a sad blow to his wife, who is in this city, having come out here from Maine to spend the Winter, and who arrived here a few days after the regiment had left New-Orleans for Texas.

FROM MATAMORAS.

From the Picayune, Feb. 11.

A gentleman from Matamoras, of foreign birth, but a citizen of Mexico by adoption, which is now here, having arrived only four days ago, informs us that Cortina has as yet not declared in favor of intervention, but only his independence of the authority of Juarez, who had directed him to withdraw in favor of Ruiz. It is likely that Cortina will either await the approach of the French, who are constantly expected, and then capitulate on terms, or retire up the river and make his way into Coahuila, and thence into Chihuahua. In the meantime he is fortifying his seat. If he can receive a guarantee against arrest for his old offences on the Texas side, he will probably prefer the ferry at Brownsville.

GEN. DANA'S PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, TEXAS,
PASS CAVALLO,
Jan. 30, 1864.

General Orders, No. 14.—It is known to the world that, on the 8th day of December ultimo, the President of the United States published a proclamation which touched the heart and inspired the tongue of every lover of liberty on the civilized earth. Its watchwords were PARDON AND LIBERTY. "Thy sins be forgiven thee." "Let the oppressed go free."

Such parental cares of a people has not been exhibited to the world since the patriarchal days of old. Not since the Saviour of men cried to the multitude, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

In order that the deluded and oppressed people of this State may be enlightened and informed on the subject, and may rejoice at the dawning of day from behind the black night which has surrounded them with darkness which might be felt, and enabled the evil spirits to work upon them, it is directed that a sufficient number of copies of the President's Proclamation be printed, at these headquarters, to supply whatever demand there may be for the same, coming from each and every company in the command; and all officers and men are desired to use every opportunity which properly presents itself to distribute them in the interior of the State.

It is further ordered that all persons, now or hereafter within the lines, who have ever claimed to be citizens of the United States, or of the so-called Confederate States, or who have aided or comforted the rebels in their hostility against the United States, and who have not, since the commencement of the rebellion, taken an oath renouncing their allegiance to the United States, may have the opportunity of enjoying the full benefits of the said proclamation, by voluntarily taking the oath therein contained.

The Provost-Marshal is required to take a census of the population now within the lines, in order that such persons as may not wish to enjoy the benefits of the proclamation may be known, and be assigned a convenient place of residence where they will not have opportunity to do injury to the cause for which we fight. He will proceed in the most thorough manner possible, and will give public notice of his orders and regulations to consummate the end in view, and will report on the 10th day of February proximo, the list of those persons who refuse the benefits of the proclamation.

By order of Maj.-Gen. N. J. T. DANA.

ADDITIONAL FROM HAVANA AND ST. DOMINGO.

News from St. Domingo—State of the Different Places of that Island—A $3,000,000 Loan to be Raised in Cuba to Pay the Expenses of the War—Arrival at Havana of a Mohel Agent en route for Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1864.

The Spanish war-steamer *San Francisco de Borja*, with 500 sick troops on board, arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 6th, and brings news from St. Domingo to the 30th ult.

According to the Dominican papers on the Spanish side, the state of affairs for the insurgents was daily becoming worse in the Province of Cibao; many families belonging to that district were hid in the mountains or had retreated to Macoris.

In Vega, Moca and Macoris the former Governors have been substituted by persons from Santiago, from the chiefs of the rebellion not having any confidence in them nor the above-named places.

Of the Dominicans, Morcoso commands at Monte Cristo, whilst Salcedo, Serrano, Cabu, and a Venezuelan, Ponce de Leon, were at San Pedro; this latter was Salcedo's chief adviser.

Another Salcedo, not the President, but a General of militia, was imprisoned at Moca for trying to raise an insurrection in favor of the Spaniards.

It appears that one of the leaders of the insurgents, nicknamed "El Chivo," and Salcedo, the President of the Provisional Government, used their weapons against each other, and that the former was sent a prisoner to Santiago.

The Spanish accounts say that the insurgents have no salt, and all the rural employment is left to be done by the women. They also say that since the capture of the schooner at Monte Cristo, nothing is got from abroad, except when the insurgents exchange now and then the little tobacco that they are able to collect together for some provisions.

According to the same accounts, the insurgent paper money does not circulate in La Vega, Moca nor Macoris, and the Spanish ounce of gold is worth $12,000 in paper. In the above-named places the only money in circulation is the Spanish paper money and copper coin.

The prisoners taken by the Spanish troops in the late action at San Pedro arrived on the 28th ult. at the Capital, St. Domingo, and were put in the prison of La Fuerza; with them were ten others who had been forced to join the insurgents, and who were set at liberty.

The Haytien Government will not allow any of the insurgents to cross their frontier.

The war in St. Domingo, comparing small things with great, is almost as expensive to the Spanish Government as that of Mexico to the French. Fortunately, however, for that of Madrid, they have a *cache au lait* at command which Napoleon does not possess. It seems as if the expenses of the war in St. Domingo will eventually fall to the lot of Cuba to pay. As a preliminary step a royal order has been issued, as I mentioned in my last communication, placing the army of St. Domingo, which, at present, consists of 20,000 troops under the Captain-General of Cuba, and thus making it to form a part of the army of Cuba, and consequently to be paid from the taxes of the last-named Island.

As all the money has been already expended, the Captain-General has been obliged to apply for a loan, which the Spanish Banks of this place were unwilling to grant, and in consequence it has been determined by the Government here to issue bonds for a loan of $3,000,000, payable at the expiration of two years in four different installments, bearing interest at 3 per cent. I understand that a part of them will be issued during this month; some part in the following month, and the remainder in April or May. This measure was adopted by the Government after having had a meeting of the principal capitalists, at which it was at first the intention of the Captain-General to levy such a forced loan, and he succeeded of the bank the names of a Group of the principal merchants for that purpose, but, as I suppose, on mature consideration it was thought more advisable to take the other step, and leave the lending of their money to the owner's free choice.

Among the passengers in the *Cuvier* in her late voyage from New-York, but sailing from Nassau, was one Mr. Pasteur, said to be a Major-General in the Confederate service, and who, it is reported, is on his way to Mexico for business connected with the rebel Government, of which he states himself to be the agent. It is expected that he will take passage for Vera Cruz in the English mail steamer, on her arrival from St. Thomas, which will be about the 20th or 21st.

New-York Woman's Infirmary.

At a meeting of the Homeopathic physicians of New-York and Brooklyn, held in this City on Friday evening last, to take into consideration the interests of the "New-York Woman's Infirmary," about to be established at Washington Heights, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the effort now being made by the "New York Woman's Infirmary Association" to establish an Infirmary for the treatment of such diseases as are peculiar to women, meets with the most unqualified and cordial approval of this meeting, promising as it does to supply a long-felt want among the friends of medical reform, as among the victims of medical ignorance and exclusiveness.

Resolved, That in view not only of his acknowledged skill in the treatment of diseases of women, but his no less important enthusiasm in its employment, Dr. J. W. Mitchell has been wisely appointed by the managers to the position of Attending Physician to the Infirmary.

Resolved, That in the *personnel* of the Medical Staff associated with Dr. Mitchell, headed as it is by the name of one whom we are proud to class as more than an elder brother, and to whose experience and wisdom we are ever ready to do homage, we find an additional ground of approbation, and of hope of success to the Infirmary.

Resolved, That the scheme of this Infirmary we regard as well projected by its founders, among whom we recognize some of the most steadfast, intelligent and energetic lay as well as professional friends of homeopathy, and that nothing shall be omitted by us to sustain their association in the labor of love which they have undertaken.

Marshall Murray and Bounty Swindlers.

Marshall Murray is doing a good work with bounty swindlers. None have been brought before him save one—and he went forthwith to Fort Lafayette—who have not been compelled to refund every dollar of their rascally-gotten money. The Marshall forwards the money to Gen. Dix, under whose direction it is returned to the recruits. Yesterday near $500 were sent to the General's Headquarters. It is the determination of Mr. Murray to make the business of swindling recruits, so far as in his power lies, an unprofitable one.

Evening Exchange.

	FIFTH-AVE. DITCH. Thursday, Feb. 18—3 P. M.		
$20,000	Amer. Gold	150½	
10,000	do	150¼	
100	N. Y. Cen	134¾	
200	do	134	
2000	Erie Railroad	33½	
100	do	33	
200	do	33¼	
5000	do	33	
400	do	33¼	
700	do	33	
1000	do	33¼	
100	do	33	
1000	do	33¼	
500	do	33¼	
100	do	33	
500	do	33¼	
100	do	33	
1000	do	33	
1400	Erie R. Pf	67¾	
600	do	67¾	
200	do	68	
100	Harlem R	113¾	
400	do	113	
200	do	113	
700	Northwestern	51	
400	do	51¼	
1300	Clev. & Pitts. R	116¾	
500	Gal. & Chi. R	103	
200	do	119	
400	do	119¼	
1000	do	120	
100	do	119¾	
100	do	120	
700	Ill. Cen. R	133¾	
200	do	133¾	
100	do	133¾	
500	Cle. & Tol. R	147¾	
200	Rock Island	123¾	
100	do	123	
100	do	123	
200	Cumb. Coal Pr	35	50
100	do		50½
500	Am. Coal Co		30
100	Quick. Min. Co		30
100	do		60¾
100	do		59
100	do		60
200	Chi. & Alton R		87¾
1100	Mich. & Mo. R		85
100	do		85
2000	Burlington Land		3¼

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Charges Against the City Inspector and his Department.—The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform of the Board of Aldermen have determined to go on with an investigation of the charges made by Thos. N. Cass against the City Inspector's Department, and take all the testimony they can obtain bearing upon the matter. Mr. Cass tacitly refused to appear and testify, and this course obliged the committee to ask for power to compel Mr. Cass to come before them. A resolution to give this advantage to the committee has passed the Board of Aldermen, and in the other board has been referred to a committee, who have not seen fit to report upon it. The committee will proceed, in private, on Thursday, and from day to day, till the investigation is pursued as far as they can pursue it. The whole testimony, question and answer, will be written out, with the view of its entire publication on closing the examination. City Inspector Bogart invites them to the closest scrutiny of the affairs of his department, and has written a letter to the committee, tendering any facility in his power to aid them in getting at full understanding of the management of his department. The subject of Mr. Cass's charges has been submitted to Gov. Seymour, but he is averse, it is understood, to giving it consideration until there is supporting testimony or specific charges. The Grand Jury have also had the subject before them, but dismissed it after the examination of a few witnesses.

Arrest of a Physician for Malpractice—Death of the Patient.—Coroner Rainey yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Southerland, *alias* Anne Killeen, who died at her residence in the tenement house No. 115 East Twenty-ninth-street, on Wednesday morning last. From all the facts of the case, as they were brought out by the inquest, it appears that deceased was the victim of malpractice. The testimony showed that during her last illness, Dr. Fenner, of No. 476 Second-avenue, was in attendance, who discovered evidences of improper treatment; finding the case hopeless, he so informed his patient, who thereupon confessed to him that she had been induced to visit Dr. John B. Dennis, of No. 6 Bleecker-street, who was represented to her as a respectable physician, and submit to his treatment. *The sister of deceased testified to visiting Dr. Dennis* with her, and to the Doctor giving pills and powders on several occasions, and to his having performed an operation. Officer Vaughn, of the Detective Force, arrested Dr. Dennis, and he is now held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. He denies most emphatically the charge which is made against him. Deceased was 23 years of age, and a native of Pennsylvania.

Made to Disgorge.—William C. Ahern, who keeps a porter-house at No. 13 Cherry-street, was arrested by Deputies Tooker and Poore, of the Marshal's office, charged with swindling William T. Wilson, a recruit of the Sixth United States Cavalry, of $200 bounty money. Ahern being brought before Marshal Murray, was offered the alternative to pay or go to Fort Lafayette: he refused to pay, swearing he would rather go to the fort. When the Marshal made out the order, however, he sobered down and commenced to talk business; first he offered $150, afterwards $200, less his bill of expenses. Upon being questioned, he admitted having performed only three hours' labor. A guard of soldiers were ordered to form a hollow square about him and escort him to his residence to get the money. He begged the Marshal not to disgrace him by sending him in such a manner to the neighborhood in which he had lived 14 years, swearing he would rather die than go in such a way. Matters were compromised on his sending for the money; and he paid the $200 to the Marshal for the recruit. After leaving the office he suffered somewhat at the hands of a number of recruits who were thereabouts. Ahern's lesson will doubtless be of service to him.

Release of a Kidnapped Soldier.—Officer Williamson, of the Fifth Precinct, on Wednesday last was notified that a colored man had been seized by violence, and was then confined in a dance-house kept by Wm. Bragden and Geo. Cornelius, in Church-street. After a diligent search, the officer found the object of his search stowed away in the garret of the premises. When taken before Capt. Ferry, he gave his name as Mayran Grant. He said that he belonged to Co. I, of the Twelfth Connecticut Infantry; that he was a cook in that company, and had been with the regiment in all the battles near New-Orleans for the last two years; that recently he obtained leave of absence to visit his home in Bridgeport; while there he was urged by Bragden to desert and come to this City; when he declined to do so, he was seized by force and brought to this City in bonds. Bragden and Cornelius have been arrested and taken before Gen. Dix for examination.

New-York City Tract Society.—This society, auxiliary to the American Tract Society, have issued their Thirty-seventh Annual Report, and with it the Forty-first Annual Report of the Female Branch. During the past year the society have distributed 679 Bibles to the destitute, 2,863 Testaments to children and others, besides a great number of tracts. The female branch have raised $1,670 for the society, and $262 for colporteurs employed by the American Tract Society, making in all $1,432. The officers are Rev. Tho. De Witt, D.D., President; Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., and one hundred and nineteen others Vice Presidents; Mr. Wm. Walters, Treasurer; Mr. Lewis E. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary; and Rev. Isaac Ogden, Recording Secretary.

Commissioners of Emigration.—From the reports of the General Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration, it appears that the arrival of emigrants at Castle Garden, during the last ninety days, was never exceeded by any similar period in previous years. The Commissioners of Emigration have recently introduced many salutary reforms; amongst others, caused them to an order for the cattle exclusive of "outsiders" from the buildings during the arrival of emigrants. Beauty lectures and jugglers are not allowed within the walls of Castle Garden, and the Intelligence Office prevents the necessity of emigrants wandering through the City for employment.

Second Army Corps.—The headquarters of the recruiting service of this corps will be opened today at Tammany Hall. An extra premium of $5 will be paid to any person procuring an acceptable recruit, for either of the following regiments, the Thirty-ninth, Forty-second, Fifty-second, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-first, Sixty-third, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-ninth, Eighty-second, Eighty-eighth, Seventh and Tenth. Col. Rogers Nugent will be in daily attendance at the hall.

[Advertisement.]

"What to Do."—For Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Psychology, and Ethnology, see the *Phrenological Journal* for February, only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Fowler & Wells.

A Private Class, for the study of Phrenology, meet Wednesday and Friday evenings, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The subscriber will sell, through Messrs. Mullen & Wilkens, at No. 111 Broadway, TUESDAY, Feb. 23, *eighty choice building lots, located mostly between 8th-av., Broadway, 42d-st., and Central Park; a large number are located at 46th-st., 49th-st., and 6th-av., adjoining the College property; free from rock; enough below the grade for cellars; surrounded by genteel brown-stone dwellings. Twenty per cent. can remain on mortgage three or five years, at the option of the purchaser, at 6 per cent. per annum.*

JONAS CONKLING, No. 24 Washington-square.

[Advertisement.]

Demorest's *New-York Illustrated News*—the live and interesting newspaper of America. This week's number will furnish graphic and spicy illustrations, valuable literary matter, startling novelties, and amusing domestic and local items. Do not fail to see it. Now ready.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Neck-tie manufacturers can save 40 per cent. by using the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing-machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 18—*In steamship Bellona, for London*—Miss R. Charlet, Miss A. E. Bailey, Capt. Jose Guerrino, J. Wright, W. R. Dempster, L. P. Jones, Dr. A. Fisher, Horatio Bigelow, C. H. Curtis, F. B. Muller, Louis Armbruster, Mr. Jones, Robert Jones, Wm. Davis, Henry Richards, M. Bickelsburgh, A. Bell, James Dewey, H. Sweetapple, E. Allen, Jno. O. Decker, W. M. Henderson, Jos. Clark, Robert N. Moore, O. T. Quinn, Louis Jackson, and others in the steerage.

Feb. 18—*In steamship Olympus, for Liverpool*—Miss Ellen Rose, New-York; V. Triquet, New-Orleans; F. Monnol, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. J. Bourdette and child, New-Orleans; M. Zahlomsky, San Francisco; Jno. Craven, Ireland; James Mead, London, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans—Capt. Bradbury, 1st Maine Battery; J. F. Wilkinson, Jas. Sargent, H. Hendrickle and wife, Lieut. Ward, Lieut. F. W. Fish, A. Manheimer, R. Martin, Major R. Watts, J. G. Brady, H. W. Harper, L. Kroner, M. Pollack, R. Hirschman, A. Cohen, Miss Lizzie Hand, Mrs. Burns and 3 children, Col. Foster, 14th Maine; Lieut.-Col. Blakmore, 14th Maine; Capt. Gardner, 14th Maine; Quartermaster Crowell, 14th Maine; Capt. Nelson, J. Mallon and wife, Isaac Fabolink, Mrs. Dorwier and daughter, A. J. Loeb, M. Rose, Mrs. J. Myers, L. Donlien, P. O'Brien, J. Murphy.

In steamship Havana, from New-Orleans and Havana—J. R. Hamilton, lady and daughter, F. Cavendaso, Mrs. C. Grefico, Mrs. Demarets, V. Demarest, R. Kelbyite, H. Goodiel, J. H. Wilson, H. M. Goodwin, J. D. Scofield, John Linton, E. B. Mullany, James B. Landers, George A. Flanders, Morris McHugh, N. S. Constable, R. W. Butterfield, W. J. Stevens, Jackson P. Little. From Havana—M. Rose and lady, Mad. Chabaque, Jules Breiny, A. Davidof, J. Brulay, John Thomas, George Gilroy, J. L. Bachelder, L. F. Garcia.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—A. Schiele, A. Beschier, L. Malarrieta, J. Miller, F. Perrer, J. Carbo, L. Wilbur, L. Rafat, J. A. Trousiel, J. Lalstor, Charles Getshom, and 18 in the steerage.

MEMORANDA ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 49 | Sun sets..... 5 17 | Moon sets.. 4 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 8 19 | Gov. Island.. 8 47 | Hell Gate.. 7 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Olympus, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, R. Cunard; Bellona, (Br.,) Pinkham, London, Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamers H. Woodward, Moor, Perth Amboy, Wm. Dodsell; D. R. Mount, Pinkney, New-Orleans, E. Godwin.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Barks Flora, (Dan.,) Hansen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Glen Avon, Hoke, Glasgow, Sumner & Burgess; M. H. Rivers, Hampton, New-Orleans, Brett, Son & Co.; Lord Baltimore, (Dan.,) Loebring, Buenos Ayres, Prendergast Bros.

Brigs Belle of the Bay, Noyes, Port Royal, Van Brunt & Slight; T. H. A. Pitts, (Br.,) McDonald, St. George, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Retriever, (Br.,) Shelley, Kingston, Jam., C. H. Trumbull; Geo. Downs, (Br.,) Paine, Barbados, B. Trowbridge's Sons; Burgomeister Stanburgh, (Mecklenburg,) Heldman, Belfast, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Corsica, (Br.,) Tuzo, Demerara, McColl & Frith; Thomas Owen, Pettengill, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; New-York, (Ital.,) Starocca, Terragona, Moore & Henry; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Hollis, Mayaguez, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Eliza Scott, Paine, Boston, A. Howes; Sarah Maria, Underhill, Inagua, J. & T. Pearsall; Moses Waring, Winslow, Boston, Jos. Richards & Co.; Maria, (Br.,) Phillips, St. Johns, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Continental, Marshman, New-Orleans 10th inst., via Key West 13th inst., with mdse. and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Experienced strong N. gales from Hatteras to Sandy Hook, 14th, 15 miles W. of Somheron passed steamer Merrimack, from Portland for New-Orleans; same day, at 12 M., passed steamship Karnak, from New-Orleans for New-York. Left at Key West, steamships Arago, sailing for New-York, and Ashland, for Boston.

Steamship Havana, Greene, New-Orleans 9th inst., via Havana 13th inst. 8 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Trask, Ansonio & Co. Had strong head winds most of the passage.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. From Cape Hatteras to the Highlands experienced heavy N. W. gales; on the 14th inst., off Cape Florida, saw steamship Havana, bound N.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Havana 13th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner; 17th inst., 4 P. M., passed steamer Ferry, which sailed at 3 P. M. same day from Providence for Fall River, with passengers, returning, leaky.

Schr. Frances, Connell, Nantucket, with oysters for Fair Haven. Was at anchor 10 miles south of Sandy Hook during the blow of the 17th; had two men frostbitten, and lost one anchor and 25 fathom of chain.

Schr. Enchantress, (Br.,) Conley, Parrs 30 ds., with rubber, etc., to James Bishop & Co. Has been at anchor under the Highlands 48 hours.

Schr. Louisa Johnson, Culver, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Sailed.

Feb. 17—Steamers Mississippi, Eagle and New-Jersey.

Ships Kepler, Francis Salsbury.

Brigs R. R. Smith, Union.

Schooners Charles F. Shaw, Water Witch, Carleton Jayne, Phillip E. Strong.

Feb. 18—Steamships Olympus, for Liverpool; City of Cork, for do.; Bellona, for London.

Miscellaneous.

The Italian frigate Re d'Italia did not proceed to sea yesterday. She is cruising about the bay this morning.

The Eastern boats, via Long Island Sound, arrived this morning at their usual hour.

Spoken, &c.

Pioneer—schr., of Cornwallis, from Yarmouth, N. S., 12 ds. out, Feb. 7, lat. 38 10, lon. 68 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Jan. 29, Brazilian scor. Furtuna, hence arr. Jan. 26; Br. bark Ald. do. do. 24th; brig Conflict, from Maranham, just arr.; Solferino, for —— in 6 days.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

EAGLE MILLS.
PLACE & TURLAY,
Successors to
WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
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&c., &c., &c.
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED
NUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
No. 99 Pearl and No. 48 Dey-sts.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

Dear Sir: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls tresses on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, cause me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 26th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 516 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS
CATARRH
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
DISEASES OF THE EAR, EYE AND THROAT.
DR. ROWE
Can be consulted on the above Diseases at his residence,
NO